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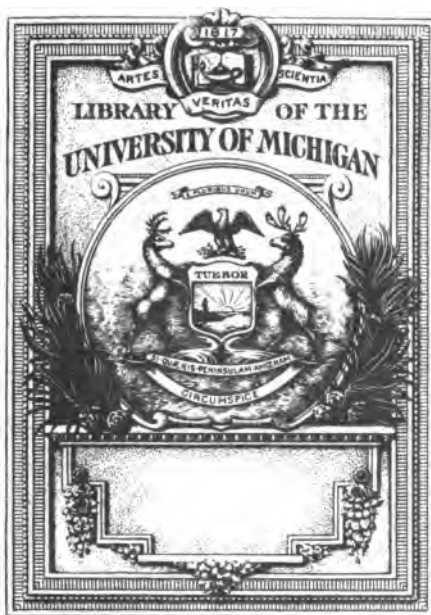
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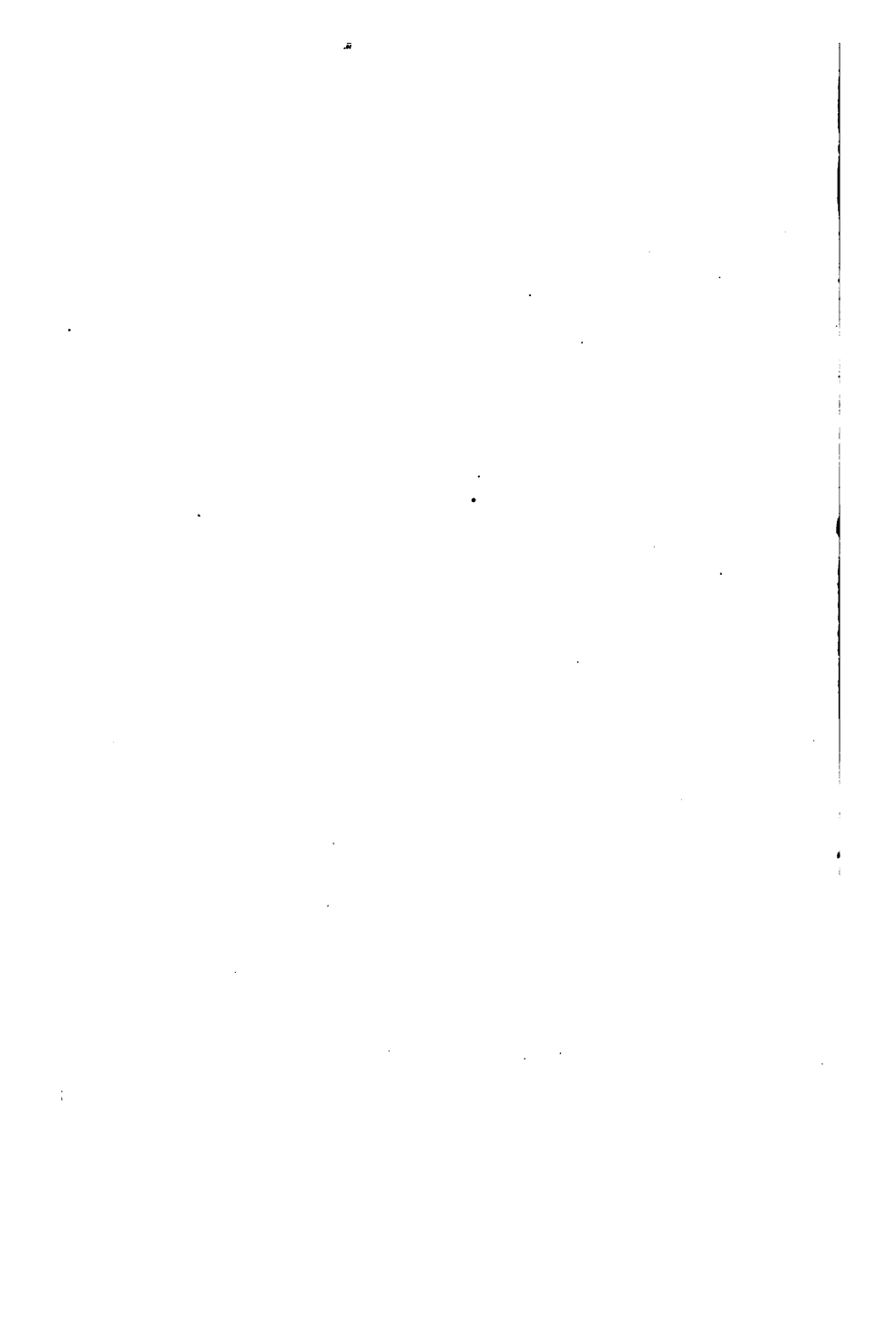
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THE GIFT OF
Mrs. J. Leslie French



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
REVOLUTIONS
IN THE

Empire of Morocco,

UPON THE

Death of the late EMPEROR

Muley Ishmael;

BEING

A most exact *Journal* of what happen'd
in those Parts in the last and part of the
present Year. With Observations Natural,
Moral and Political, relating to that Country
and People.

Written by Captain ^{John} BRAITHWAITE,
Who accompany'd *John Russel* Esq; his Majesty's
Consul-General into those Parts, and was an
Eye-witness to the most remarkable Occurrences
therein mentioned.

With a MAP of the Country, engraven by Mr. Senex.

L O N D O N :

Printed for JAMES and JOHN KNAPTON, ARTHUR BETTESWORTH,
FRANCIS FAYRAM, JOHN OSBORN and THOMAS LONGMAN, and
CHARLES RIVINGTON. M.DCC.XXIX.

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TO THE
GOVERNORS
AND
COURT of ASSISTANTS
OF THE
Royal *African* COMPANY
of *ENGLAND*,

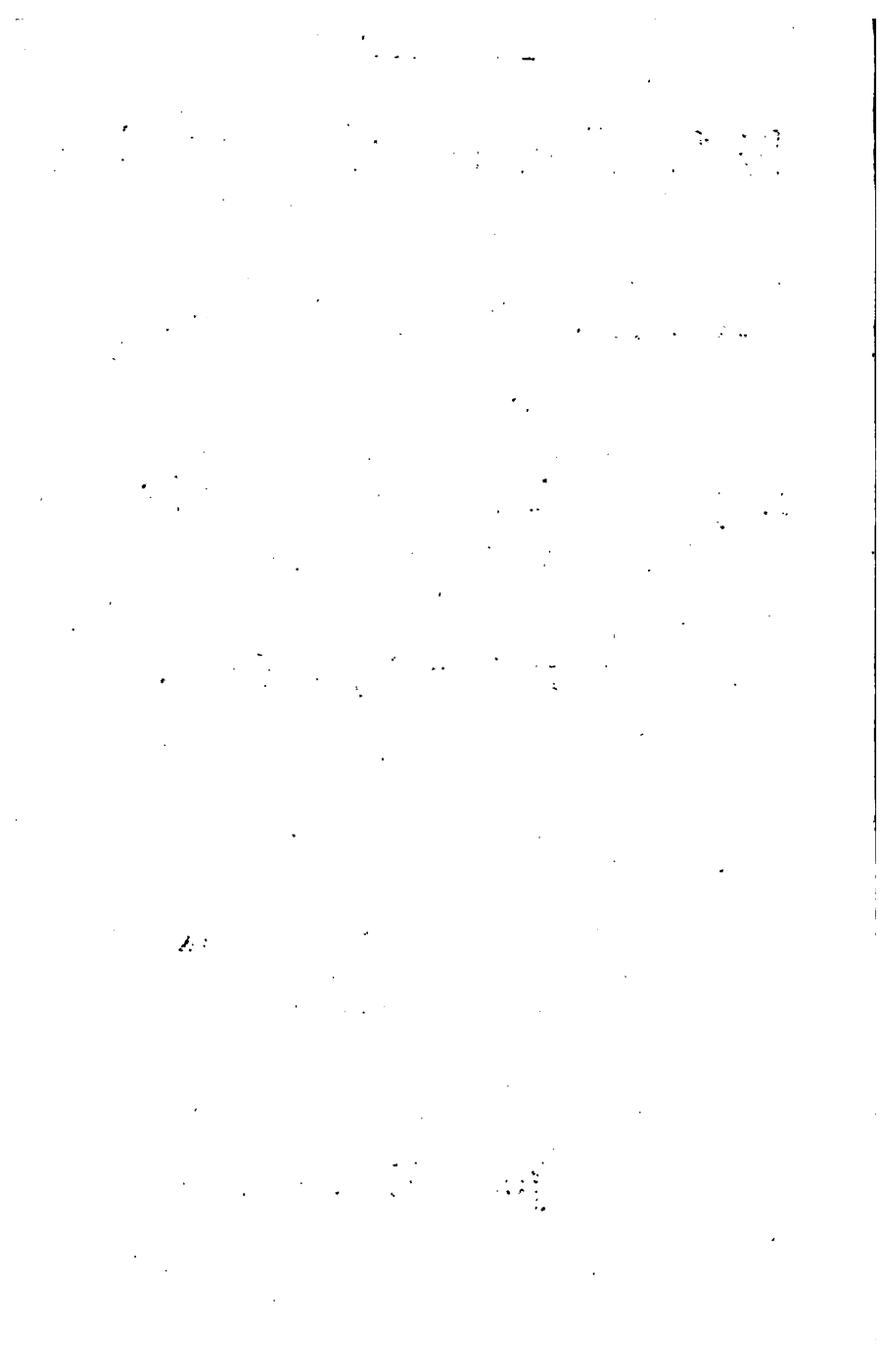
This BOOK is humbly *Dedicated*,

By their most Humble,

Devoted, and

Faithful Servant,

JOHN BRAITHWAITE.





PREFACE.



THE Author of the following Sheets being engaged in the Service of the Royal African Company, and obliged to set out before his Book could be printed, he left the Care of publishing it to some of his Friends ; desiring them to make his most humble Acknowledgments to those of the Nobility and Gentry, who had encouraged the Work by subscribing to it.

THE Reader will observe that it is written in a natural, easy and intelligible Style, and taken from the very Words of his own Journals, that collected the Occurrences of each Day : So that whoever peruses them, may now travel with the Author, and have a clear Idea of the Country

Country and Towns he went thro', without any of the Fatigue and Danger which he underwent.

I F others, who pompously call themselves Historians, had set down in plain Words what daily happen'd in their own Times, instead of affecting a high Style, set Speeches, made by themselves, and partial political Reflections and Refnements; we might now be usefully entertained and improved by a Collection of undeniable Truths; and be assured of what had happened in the very Knowledge and Sight of the Persons that wrote them, from the earliest Times till these our Days.

O U R Author has curiously observed, and faithfully related only what he knew to be Fact; and this he was the better enabled to do as having seen a great deal of the World, and ran thro' as great Variety of Business as most Men that are in it, tho he is now but about thirty two Years of Age. He has been in the Military Service both by Sea and Land, having serv'd, when yet very young, on board the Fleet, with a Letter from the late Queen ANNE, where he made many and long Voyages, and was in several Engagements. He has been a Lieutenant in

in the Welsh Fusiliers; as likewise an Ensign in the Royal-Guards. He went thro' France, Lombardy, and to Venice, in the Quality of Secretary to Christian Cole Esq; his Kinsman, who was Resident from this Crown to that Republick; and he returned with Mr. Cole thro' Germany and Holland to London. He commanded in the Expedition to Sancta Lucia and St. Vincent, for his Grace the Duke of Montague; and was at most of the French as well as the British Islands in the West-Indies. After his Return from thence, he travelled to Africa, the Archipelago, Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c.

WHEN he heard that Gibraltar was besieged, he sailed in a British Man of War from Lisbon thither. He was the first Gentleman that enter'd that Fortrefs as a Volunteer; he behaved himself well, and gained the Love and Esteem both of the Garison and Fleet.

WHEN the Cessation of Arms was agreed on, he went over into Africa with Mr. Russel, his Majesty's Consul-General; and there he collected what is contained in the following Sheets: And if these his Endeavours meet with Success, we may, in time, expect as plain and as faithful

faithful an Account of the Gold-Coast, which is so little known, and where he is gone to reside as Chief Merchant, and Governor of Cape-Coast Castle.

HIS Absence has retarded for a few Weeks the publishing of his Book; but his Friends have taken a particular Care it should be printed with as few Faults as possible.



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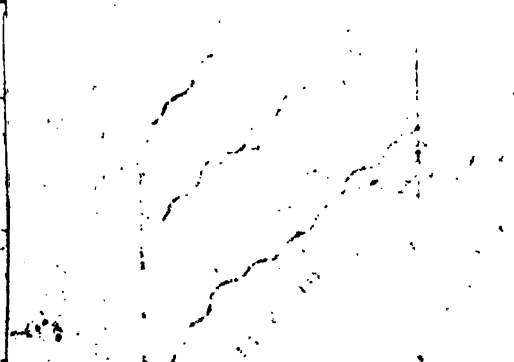
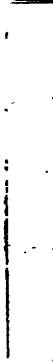
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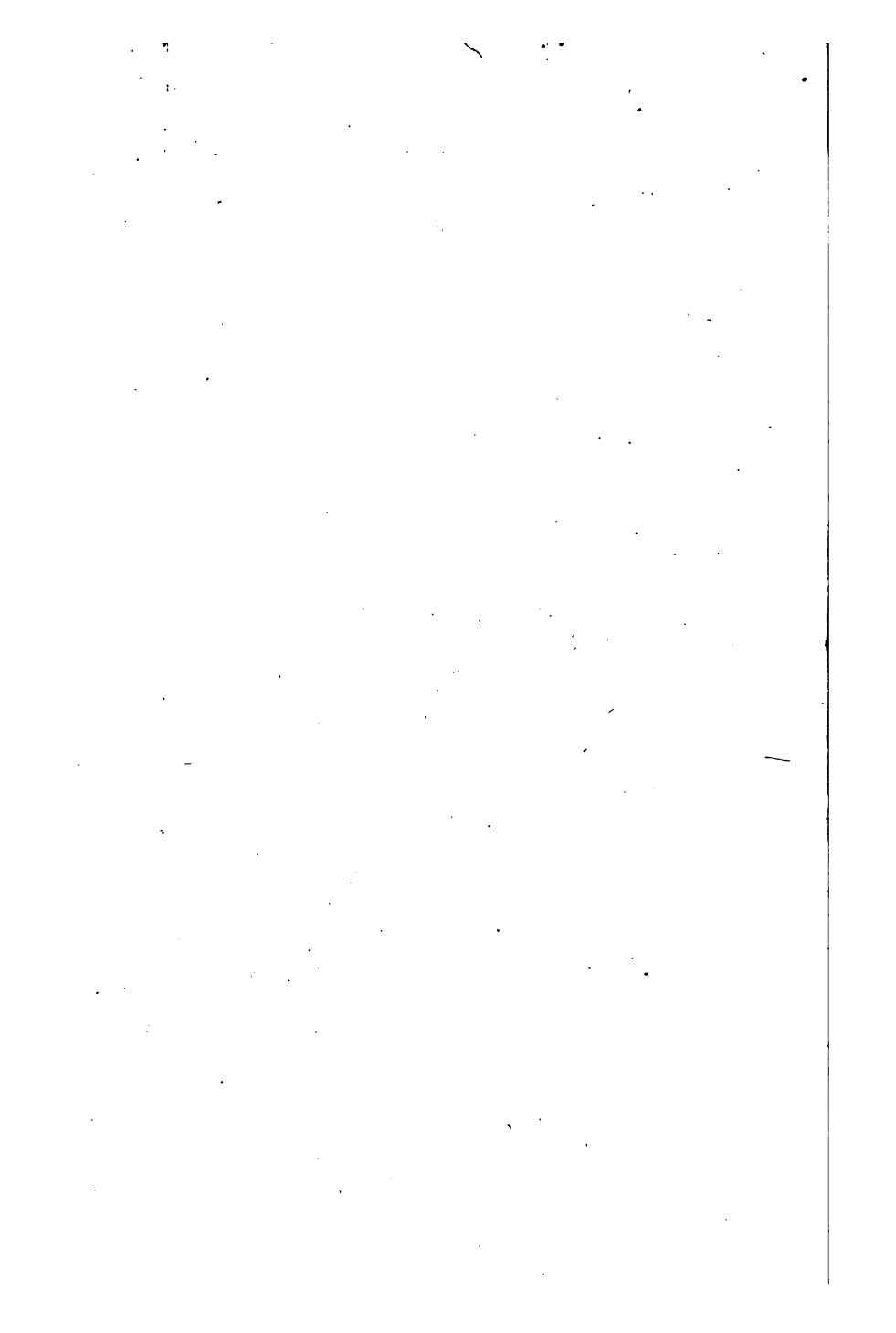
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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
REVOLUTIONS
IN THE
Empire of *Morocco*, &c.



INTRODUCTION.

 MULEY *Ishmael*, or *Ismael*,
having resolved for several
Years before his Death, that
Muley Hamet Dabebby, the
eldest Son living by his most
Favourite Queen, should be his Succes-
sor, endeavoured by flattering Let-
ters and Promises, to draw to Court his
Son

Son *Muley Abdelmeleck*, whom he had formerly made Governor of the Kingdom of *Sus*, and who was indeed elder than *Muley Hamet* by two Years; but his Mother was not so much in favour with the Emperor.

MULEY Abdelmeleck had for several Years past lived in a State of Independency, and in the Year 1718, refused to pay his Father the customary Taxes, and was then looked upon to be in a State of Rebellion; however, the Affair was compromised by the Intercession of some of their *Saints*, and things did not come to Extremities: nevertheless, it is thought this Behaviour so far disgusted Old *Muley*, that it very much contributed towards altering the Succession. Yet the old Emperor was so great a Dissembler, that he never declared it, until he found he could not draw *Muley Abdelmeleck* to Court; tho he invited him with Pretences to settle him as his Successor. *Muley Abdelmeleck* always answered his Father in Terms of great Respect, but ever found means to excuse himself from going to Court: but being at last urged very home, he wrote to his Father, that he hoped God would continue his Life many Years, which he prayed for: But
that

INTRODUCTION.

3

that he dared not trust himself at *Mequinez*, where it was possible every one about his Majesty might not wish him so well as his Majesty did ; but assured his Father of his Fidelity and Obedience, and that he never designed to disturb the latter part of his Majesty's Days with War, as had been falsely insinuated : But that when it should please God to take his Majesty to himself, he should then assert the Right of his Birth in case any one should dispute it.

NOW whether old *Muley* did not, in the latter part of his Days, incline to draw his Sword against his own Son, or raise a Civil War, when all was quiet, and he not able to undergo the Fatigues of it himself : Or whether he thought sending any Forces against his Son would signify little, because the Country he was possessed of was so mountainous, and full of Passes, that the Horse could not act ; in which consisted the chief Strength of the Old Emperor. Whatever were his Reasons, he contented himself with these Excuses, and did not disturb his Son, nor he his Father, to the Day of the old Emperor's Death.

B 2

PEOPLE

PEOPLE may wonder why *Muley Ishmael* should give the Preference to a younger Son, especially one who gave so many Proofs of his Drunkennels and Cruelty. Some think it was owing to the extraordinary Love he had for his Mother, (as I said before) to whom it is said, he had often sworn one of her Sons should succeed him: Others impute it to the vicious and dissolute Life *Muley Hamet* led, the old Emperor thinking it would make his own Reign appear more glorious, and his Memory dearer to the People. However it was, the Emperor named *Muley Hamet* his Successor before his Death.

THE Old Emperor died of a Mortification in the lower part of his Belly, in extreme old Age, his Distemper preventing him from Riding as usual; which was a great Grief to him, and was what had preserved him for many Years, (with the Temperance of his Life) for it is said of him that (the Use of Women excepted) he was as temperate as any Man in his Kingdoms, and a strict Observer of the superstitious part of his Religion, which was what had supported him in the most absolute Tyranny ever any Man exercised for
so

so many Years. His Distemper towards his latter End became so nauseous, that no one could bear the Room where he lay, notwithstanding all the Art of Perfumes, &c. He was ever consulting Physicians before his Death, for the *Moors* never believe any Distemper incurable, and have more faith in Physick than any People in the World; and no one dared to undeceive him. He was found dead, without any one being in his Room when he expir'd.

THE following Account of *Muley Ismael's* Death was sent from *Mequinez* ^{March,} to *Tetuan*, in the beginning of *March*, 1727.

THE Great Emperor *Muley Ismael*, during his Illness, foreseeing his Death, gave Orders to his Chief Eunuch to conceal it for, some time, for fear of Insurrections in the City, until *Muley Hamet's* Interest was sufficiently established, and his Enemies secured. All agree it was conceal'd two Months, and the monthly Presents were received from the *Alcaydes* as usual: But the People who suspected something, not having seen the Emperor for some time, began to murmur, and gather about the Palace, in a very tumultuous Manner, desiring to see their King.

About a
Day's
Journey
from Me-
quinez.

N. B. the
Emperor
was buried
in his own
Palace, and
a stately
Mausoleum
is erected
over him.

N. B. Mu-
ley Abdal-
la, suspect-
ing some
Intrigue,
wanted to
see the King
by Force.
A Saint's
House.

At last it was said the King was recovered, and a Day was appointed for his Majesty's coming abroad to visit a great *Saint*, *Muley Idriss*, and to return God Thanks for his Recovery. Accordingly at the Day appointed a covered Coach drove thither, in which the King was supposed to be, attended by the whole Court. When the Coach arrived, the People began to be impatient to see their concealed Emperor: The Eunuch getting into the Sanctuary bid them open the Coach and behold their dead Master, relating the whole Stratagem. Before it was publicly known the Emperor was dead, a Quarrel arose between the Servants of *Muley Abdalla*, and *Muley Hamet Dakebby's*: but the latter having more Dependents, got the better; and *Muley Abdella* one of the King's Sons by a Concubine, and one of great Interest, was obliged to fly from *Mequinez*, with about 200 Horse, and took Sanctuary at *Muley Idriss*, and from thence made his Escape out of his Brother's reach: he certainly intended to have attempted the Crown, but had not a Party strong enough. Immediately after this, *Muley Ishmael's* Death was proclaimed, and
Bastaw

Bashaw Empsaël, a chief Negro, with the Negroes of the Court, and Guards, seated *Muley Hamet* upon the Throne of his Father, adored him, and declared him King. The City of *Mequinez* is immediately commanded by the Palace, where all the Cannon are kept, and for fear of being plunder'd by the *Blacks* was obliged readily to submit.

Bashaw Empsaël was recommended by old Muley Ishmael to his Son before his Death.

BUT when they sent to *Fez* for their consent, commanding them to send Deputies to come and acknowledge the new King; the People of *Fez* desired a few Days to consider of it, pretending their Grief for the Death of the late King was so great, and the Surprise so extraordinary, it required some time to recollect themselves, but indeed to see how this Change would affect the rest of the Kingdom.

THE first General Act of the new King's Reign seemed popular enough; for he caused it to be proclaimed every where, that he intended to take no more from the People than what the Law of *Mahomet* allows, which is the Tenth: and also continued all former Governors in Employment, having first put some principal Men to Death, and plunder'd others who had sent for *Muley Abdelmeleck*;

N.B. But his Ministers did not keep to this long.

and he then secured all others that were suspected to be in his Brother's Interest. He distributed great Largeſſes, to his Negroes, and truſted all Affairs to their Management ; which cauſed great Uneaſineſs to the Whites, particularly to the People of *Fez*, who are all Whites, and chiefly of the Race of Renegado *Jews*.

BUT it was no ſooner known thro'out the Land that the old Emperor was dead, and *Muley Hamet* proclaimed, whom all People deteſted for his vicious Life, and more particularly for his Partiality to his Negroes, who were the only Partakers of his Debaucheries, Power and Wealth ; than the whole Country roſe up in Arms ; ſome, and that the greateſt Number, with no other Intention but to plunder their Neighbours, and revenge themſelves of their Enemies : The People of *Fez* firſt began by murdering their Governor, and about eighty of his Followers ; to revenge themſelves of the Cruelty and Oppreſſion wherewith he had governed them for many Years.

THE People of *Tetuan*, and the Province under *Baſhaw Hamet*, generally take their Meaſures from thoſe of *Fez*,
by

by reason of their great Trade and Inter-
course together.

THE People of the Mountains about *Tetuan* were the first who took up Arms against *Bashaw Humet*, their Governor, under the Command of *Bollise*, a Man of great Power and Interest in the Mountains, of an antient *Andalusian* Family, a bold Man, and one who had greatly resented the *Bashaw's* having taxed him too severely.

HE held a perfect good Intelligence with the chief People of *Tetuan*, who he knew would rise up in Arms against the *Bashaw*, as soon as he should offer to march out of Town against him.

THE first Act the Mountaineers did, was falling upon the *Reefeens*, a People of the Country where the *Bashaw* was born, and where all his Tenants, Kindred or Friends, live (something like the Clans in *Scotland*;) they plundered them of all they could meet with, as Cattle, Horses, &c. and killed all that opposed them. The *Bashaw*, who commands a Province almost as large as the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and whose Father and he had governed it in peace for many Years,
was

INTRODUCTION.

was surprized at this bold Attempt, and resolved to revenge it. He asked the People of *Tetuan* if they would march out to punish the Rebels; but they excused themselves, pretending that in their Absence the Mountaineers might come and plunder their Town.

UPON this the *Bashaw* raised the Blockade of *Ceuta* to make use of those Troops, but most of them disappointed him. And now I speak of this Blockade, give me leave to make a small Digression.

THE Blockade of *Ceuta* consisted of between 4 and 5000 Men drawn from the neighbouring Country, and relieved every Month. This was a great Grievance to the People, because all that time they were obliged to find themselves as well in Ammunition as Provisions, and their Taxes were not in the least abated for this Service. Besides the Country People, the *Bashaw* had between 3 and 400 Blacks of the King's, whom he was obliged to maintain at his own Expence; and these served as a Body Guard, and to keep the others in subjection.

THIS

INTRODUCTION.

11

THIS Camp being raised, the People dispersed themselves, very few continuing with the *Bashaw*, except the Negroes: however, with the Assistance of five hundred Men, most Horse, brought him from *Tangier* by his Brother, who was Governor there, and kept that Town in his Interest, he was able to take the Field.

THE *Bashaw's* Brother was attacked March 19. in his March from *Tangier* by the Rebels, who killed him twenty five Men, and wounded him in the Leg with a Spear, which went quite thro' and stuck into the Horse's Belly.

BEFORE the *Bashaw* took the Field to pursue the Rebels, he constituted his Brother Governor of *Tetuan*, and left the Negroes with him to secure the Town in their Obedience. Yet the People shewed very little Respect to the Governor's Orders in the *Bashaw's* Absence: But instead of that, caused it to be proclaimed in the Town, that all the *Reefees* should depart the Town by such a time, on pain of being treated as Enemies.

THE

THE Governor sending to have the Cryer apprehended, a Fray ensued, by which the Governor and his Party were obliged to fly to the *Bashaw's* Great House in the Town, which they pretended to garison: but the Townsmen being likely to possess themselves of the Governor's Powder, he ordered the House it was in to be blown up, which destroyed above 60 of the Townsmen, and shook the whole Town in a terrible manner. During the Consternation the Governor fled to a Saint's House with his Family, and soon after joined his Brother the *Bashaw* at *Tangier*, and left the *Tetuanners* to themselves; who immediately destroyed the *Bashaw's* fine House and Gardens in Town, as the Mountaineers had before done his Pleasure-house and Gardens in the Country. During all these Transactions, the People of *Tetuan* did not declare against *Muley Hamet Dabebby*, but on the contrary proclaimed him Emperor according to the Messengers sent to them for that purpose; and pretended their Resentment was only personally against the *Bashaw*, who had caused them to build him Houses and Gardens fit for a King, and had neither paid the Labourers for their Work, or People for the Materials. They drew up Articles
of

INTRODUCTION.

13

of Accusation against him, and sent a Deputation with a Present to the King and chief Ministers; praying Relief; and that they might have a new *Bashaw*.

ABOUT this time arrived the late *April the* Emperor's Embassador to *England, Aboggly*; ^{29th.} and Mr. Consul *Russel*, at *Gibraltar* in his Majesty's Ship the *Torbay*, with a Present designed for *Muley Ishmael* the late Emperor, for as yet his Death had not reached *England*.

ABOGGLY and Mr. *Russel* hearing what Confusion the Country was in; deferred going over till things were better settled: This caused a Letter from *Bashaw Hamet*, dated at *Tangier* the 14th *Ram-dam* 1139. to Consul *Hatfield*. The ^{June 14th.} Translation of which is in these Words.

WHAT we request of you is to find out some way to send us with all expedition *Aboggly* from *Gibraltar*; and pray write to the Admiral and Governor that we hope by God's Assistance to repay the *English*, for the Services and Favours they may do us, particularly at this time; in sending him to *Tangier* as soon as possible. In case he should pretend to go

' go to *Tetuan*, by no means to admit it,
 ' because we have left in *Tangier* the
 ' necessary Dispositions for receiving him,
 ' and what he brings; Horsemen to ac-
 ' company him up, Baggage-Beasts for his
 ' Presents, Carriers more than suffici-
 ' ent, and People to carry on their
 ' Shoulders, what may not be convenient
 ' to carry by Beasts of Burden; so it is
 ' not convenient to come to any Port
 ' but *Tangier*: besides, between *Tetuan*
 ' and *Tangier*, the Roads are so infested
 ' with Robbers that there is no security.
 ' If in case he says he has a mind to
 ' stay, or pretends Reasons for delay, I
 ' beg they will not regard any he can offer,
 ' but let them send him away whether he
 ' be willing or no (*con su Gusto ò contra*
 ' *su Gusto*) for we propose upon our Arrival
 ' at *Megazinez*, to speak to the Emperor
 ' about the *English* Affairs, and we trust it
 ' will be as we would have it; and that
 ' the Emperor will shew your Nation as
 ' great, if not greater Regard than his
 ' Father: and for our part we will neither
 ' neglect nor omit what is in our power,
 ' nor will return until we have settled things
 ' as they ought to be. For God's sake
 ' bring our Servant to *Tangier*. Remem-
 ' ber me to the Gentlemen.

BESIDES

BESIDES this Letter, the *Bashaw* wrote several others to *Aboggly*, and sent several Persons to persuade him to go over, but without Effect; so that the *Bashaw* was obliged to go to Court to answer for himself, without his *Embassador* and *Presents*.

ABOUT this time, the Emperor Note, when I speak of the Emperor I mean his Ministry. endeavour'd to reconcile the *Tetuan* Deputies to the *Bashaw*, and Articles of Reconciliation were drawn up, but when the *Bashaw* read them, he refused to sign them: so both Parties retired from Court; the *Tetuan* Deputies into *Fez*, and the *Bashaw* returned to *Tangier*.

THE People of *Fez* notwithstanding they had kill'd their Governor, and seiz'd the two Castles above the Town, which were held by the King's Blacks, yet opened their Gates, and sent Deputies to *Mequinez* to treat with the King, so that things seem'd to look towards Peace. But in the mean time they thought of nothing less; but took that opportunity to furnish themselves with Provisions for a Siege, to sound the Inclinations of the *Tetuanners*, and also to send to *Muley Abdelmeleck* to assure him of their Obedience.

dience. The Court at *Mequinez* were not in a condition to give due Attention to the Affairs of *Fez*, or *Tetuan*; and therefore were obliged to let them do as they pleased: The main business being to observe the Motions of the Rival Brother, who was most feared. As for the People of *Fez* and *Tetuan*, the Court endeavoured to palliate with them as much as possible; and therefore the 26th of June came Advice that *Bollise* was appointed *Bashaw* of *Tetuan*, and one *Paiz*, a Smith, Governor, an active Enemy against the *Bashaw*, and whom the Town had chose for that End Governor, during the time of their popular Tumults. But whether this Account was only contrived to amuse for a time; it is certain neither of them ever had any such Appointment from the King: *Paiz* indeed acted as Nominal Governor with a Divan, who only used him as their Tool; but *Bollise* never acted in any such Authority as *Bashaw*; or ever had any Command but among his own People of the Mountains.

July 4.

FOR on July the 4th, came certain Advice that *Alcaide Abdelmeleck Busfra*, late *Alcaide* of *New Fez*, was made *Bashaw* of *Tetuan*; and to please all Parties, the King had made a Partition of

of the Government, allotting *Bashaw Hamet*, *Larach*, *Arzilla*, and *Tangier*, within the Walls, where his Brothers were Governors, and had secured his Interest. But it was thought *Bashaw Hamet* had private Orders from the Court, to repossess himself of his Government, when either his own Strength, or the Times, would give him leave.

DURING these Transactions, several Skirmishes happened betwixt the old *Bashaw* and the Mountaineers, both in his going up to *Mequinez* and in his Return, in which he generally had the Advantage, by reason his People were better armed, and had always with them good Horse. These Divisions among the *Moors* were a great Advantage to our Garison of *Gibraltar*, during the Siege, both Parties industriously courting our Friendship; and my Lord *Portmore*, the Admiral, and Brigadier *Clayton*, made their proper Uses of it, obliging both Parties with a pretty equal Hand: but the *Tetuaners* were the most capable of serving us; for from thence we had all our Fascines, Gabions, Pickets, Brush for cleaning our Ships, Provisions, and many other Necessaries, which could not have been had without them, nearer than

C

Oran,

Oran, in the Kingdom of *Algier*, or *Portugal*. How far practicable it would have been, and what Expence to the Nation, to have been furnished at that Distance, I leave the Reader to judge.

July 8.

ALL this while our Advices from *Barbary* were as different, as the different Places they came from had different Interests. But the 8th of *July* Advices came to *Tetuan* from *Fez*, that *Muley Abdelmeleck* had routed the Army commanded by *Muley Ally*, the Emperor's Brother by the same Mother. It is said this Defeat was chiefly owing to the Cowardice and ill Conduct of the General, *Muley Ally*: However it was, he fled, and was in great Disgrace with his Brother when he returned to *Mequinez*, inso-much that he was forbid the Court, and confined to his own House. The Negroes suffered very much in this Battle, and *Muley Abdelmeleck* ordered no Quarter should be given those who fell into his Hands; at the same time declaring he would suffer no Negroes about him, when he should get possession of the Empire.

THIS piece of ill Conduct very much strengthened his Brother, by uniting the Negroes to the Emperor, who finding they

they had no other Interest, were resolved to stand by the King ; and had not *Muley Hamet* been so great a Sor that there was no depending upon him, it's very possible the Blacks alone could have supported his Government against all other Powers, they being much the best Soldiers in this Country, and use their Arms and Horses with great Dexterity.

THIS Victory gave *Abdelmeleck* possession of the large and famous City and Country of *Morocco*, and put the Emperor's Friends into a great Consternation at Court. *Muley Abdelmeleck* wrote to the People of *Fez*, to encourage them ; and they once more broke their Conditions with the King, and declared for him : and indeed except the Negroes, who did not take much offence at *Muley Hamet's* dissolute Life, by reason it was most agreeable to their own, the whole Body of the People thro' the Country were against him. These Distractions among the *Moors* were of some Service to the Christians ; for during this time the *Corsairs* of *Sallee* were laid up, their Guns taken out, and planted upon the Walls : for *Mequinez* and *Sallee* were the only Towns the Emperor had any intire Command over, and that was owing to the

N. B. The Negroes don't like that part of the Mahometan Religion which forbids Wine.

large Garifon of Negroes who always reside in the Castle of *Sallee*. *Pillet*, the *French* Merchant, who turned Renegado in old *Muley Ishmael's* time, and was by him made Governor of the Town and Port of *Sallee*, was turned out, and the *Alcaides*, *Menino* and *Morino*, put in, who were thought to favour the Negroes : They were also thought great Enemies to the *English*. But *Pillet* being a very artful Man, and one who never stuck at any Price to purchase Power, made a shift by Presents to get re-instated in the Port of *Sallee*, but not the Town : and he has always shewed himself a great Friend to the *English*, having served formerly under King *William*, in the Wars of *Ireland* : he speaks our Language very well.

THE Negroes, full of Resentment for their last Disgrace, prepared to take the Field, and a large Body of Horse were sent under the Command of *Alcaide Hamet Tariffa*, an old experienc'd Officer among them, and one who was remarkable for Stratagems, which were best and most wanted, as he was obliged to act in an inclosed Country, much to his Disadvantage.

I SHALL leave these Preparations for War, and return to Affairs nearer home. In *May*, *Bashaw Hamet* knowing how much it would advantage his Affairs, and how needy and craving the Courtiers and Women are at *Mequinez*, procured a Letter from the Emperor to Consul *Russel*, as follows.

THE Emperor *Muley Hamet's* Letter to *John Russel Esq;* Consul General in *Barbary* for his *Britannick* Majesty.

TO you Consul *Russel*, Servant to the King of *England*, Peace be to the Believers.

WE are to let you know, that our nearest
 Servant, *Bashaw Hamet Ben Aly*, N. B. Ben signifies Son,
Ben Abdalla, has sent us News of you, and is the
 that you are come with his Friend, that Eastern manner of writing.
 was at your Court; (here 'tis to be noted
 the Emperor does not call *Aboggly* his
 Embassador or Servant, nor does his Name
 seem to be known at Court ;) and of your
 Arrival at *Gibraltar*.

AND that you are come to renew the
 Peace and Unity between the Moors and
 the English, as it was in the Life of our
 Father,

INTRODUCTION.

Father, whose Soul is in Paradise. And we would have you come to our presence, thro' the Hands of Bashaw Hamet Ben Aly, Ben Abdalla, with safe Conduct for you and your Attendants. As you English naturally love our Moors, you will meet with nothing but what will please you ; and you will be with us as you was with our Father of Glorious Memory, and more, if God shall please ; for we are not insensible of your Affection to us. Peace be to the Believers.

Signed Muley Hamet Dakebby.

BUT to shew the Reader how distracted the Court was at this Time at *Mequinez*, and indeed how little their Letters, fair Words, or Promises are to be depended upon, any more than as it suits their immediate Interest, I shall give you the Translation of another Letter, received at *Tetuan*, in the middle of *July* following ; directed to the *English* Consul in *Tetuan*, and the Christian Merchants residing there.

THE Emperor Muley Hamet's Letter,
&c.

PEACE

‘ PEACE be to them that are in the right Way.

The true Intention of this Letter is to get

‘ KNOW ye, that by God’s Assistance, we have given our Uncle *Bashaw Abdelmeleck Busfra Ludire*, whatsoever our Servant *Hamet Ben Aly, Ben Abdalla*, enjoyed in our Dominions, Mountains and Plains, except *Tangier, Larach, and Arzilla*, within the Walls, for the *Reefeens* to inhabit, their Friends and Kinsfolks. And we command our Uncle *Abdelmeleck*, that he live in the City of *Tetuan*, and our Servants *Cedi Mahomet Hagam, Ben Aly, and Cedi Solyman, Labemdy*, our Secretaries, go with him, to establish him in God’s Protection. And the same Safety you enjoyed under *Hamet Ben Aly*, you are to have with him *Abdelmeleck*; and we charge him to take care of the Merchants, their Persons and Effects; and so we bid you farewell.’

a Present for the Bashaw from the Merchants.

MEQUINE Z. 20th of *El Cada*,
1139.

BUT at *Mequinez* we came to know this great Commission was purchased for 500 Gold Ducats, given a favourite Woman;

About 160 l. Sterling.

man: and as for the Stile and Title of Uncle, it is a common Form; old *Muley* calling all the *Lydyres* his Relations, because it was by their means he first made his Conquest. They are the People of the Province where old *Muley* was born, and ever after he much distinguished them; as does the present Emperor. They are a Race of *Mulattoes*.

CEUTA, during these Troubles, was supplied by the Country People, who settled a Trade and Boundaries with the Garifon. They did not offer to make Inroads into the Country, as might have been expected; knowing they could get nothing by it but a few Cattle, and must have lost some People, which made it not worth while, since they could have them so cheap, and in such plenty by Trade; which was of more Advantage to them than robbing a few poor Farmers.

BEFORE the New *Bashaw* arrived, the *Tetuanners* had changed their Governments, and Form of Government, as often as their Fears and Jealousies created new Distrust of one another. However, for fear of the worst, they all agreed to fortify the Town after their Manner, but to little purpose, as the Reader will hear hereafter.

THE *New Bashaw Abdelmeleck Bus-July. fra*, having stayed some time at *Aleazar*, and *Algezan*, distributing his Sub-governors to their Commands, in the latter End of *July* arrived in *Tetuan*; he came in private, for fear of being met by the Partizans of *Bashaw Hamet*.

THE *Tetuanners* seemed overjoyed to receive their New *Bashaw*, thinking he was a good Cover to their Actions, and that they should be able to do as they pleased, notwithstanding his Power: The first publick thing the New *Bashaw* did, was to view their new Fortifications without the Town, which he disapproved of with a good deal of Judgment; and order'd them to be discontinued: but the Smith, *Paiz*, whom the Town had chose to act as Governor under the *Bashaw*, refused to obey the *Bashaw* in that Particular. The *Bashaw* order'd him to be seiz'd and hang'd, *Bashaw* like, but he found no body to obey him; and he was soon given to understand, that if he did not think fit to govern by their Advice, he might go from whence he came.*

* N. B. *The People having tasted the Pleasure of Governing, did not care to part with it.*

The *Bashaw* ever afterwards contented himself to go their Pace, and they allow'd him an honourable Subsistence.

August 23. *AUGUST* the 23. O.S. Arrived at *Tetuan*, Hadge * *Abdelender Perez*, the last Embassador but one in *England*: He was sent by the Courtiers from *Mequinez*, who long'd to be fingering the Presents that *Aboggly* and Mr. *Russel* had brought from *England*; and finding they were not come over, or could not be prevailed upon, either by Letters or Promises from the *Bashaw*, to come over to *Tetuan* or *Tangier*, they imagined that *Perez*, who had been in *England*, and was known to the Admiral and several others, would be able to effect what could not be done by Letters. Accordingly he was furnished with Letters from the Emperor to the Lord *Portmore*, and the Admiral; and what added to his Credit and Reception was, that some time before *Perez's* Arrival, we received repeated Advices of a Battle fought near the *Morocco's*, between *Abdelmeleck*, and the King's General, *Hamet Tariffa*: It seems this old wary Warrior had by a Stratagem divided the Forces of *Abdelmeleck* by seeming to divide his own, and caused Deserters to

* Hadge, a Sirname given to all who have been at Mecca.
inform

inform *Abdelmeleck* of it ; but in the Night he joined his Army at a particular Rendezvous, and fell upon the Prince, who had before parted with great part of his Forces. *Muley Abdelmeleck* in the Action behaved wonderfully, and received three Wounds, but none proved Mortal. He retired to *Morocco*, and it was given out he was kill'd : But this Accident so ruined his Affairs, he was obliged to quit *Morocco* and retire farther into the Country. This Defeat of *Muley Abdelmeleck*, and what was worse his being wounded, and by that means not able to keep the Field, wonderfully raised the *Negroes*, and the King's Party ; and now the Court of *Mequinez* began to talk bigger, and to represent *Abdelmeleck* as very insignificant ; they gave out he had neither Horse, Powder, Arms, nor Money, any way sufficient to contend with his Brother the Emperor.

THE People of *Fez* likewise began now to hearken to Overtures of Peace, not out of Affection to the present King, or his drunken Crew about him ; but out of Fear lest the King, having no other Enemies, should be too much for them ; and accordingly they made the King a large Present, and promised more, but still kept possession of their own Town and Castles, but admitted of Trade

Trade as usual. But as *Muley Abdelmeleck* was not kill'd, as had been given out, and a great part of his Army remained intire ; (tho they retired, upon his being wounded, into the Mountains) the Emperor could not draw off his Army from the Frontiers, to force the People of *Fez* to any other Terms than what they pleased to offer themselves.

August.

THE best part of the Month of *August* Sir *Charles Wager* lay with his Fleet in *Tangier Bay*, to refresh the Seamen with Greens, fresh Provisions, &c. which they very much stood in need of. The *Bashaw* took this as a great Mark of the Admiral's Favour, and saluted the Admiral with 44 Guns, being all the Guns they dared to fire. The *Bashaw* did not spare for Civilities in their way, to oblige the Admiral and Fleet, it being very much for his Interest as well as his Credit. The Admiral staying so long at *Tangier*, gave the *Tetuanners* a Dissatisfaction, they complaining of Partiality ; but upon being informed that *Tangier Bay* was much more convenient than *Tetuan*, and that a Fleet could not conveniently nor safely lie in the latter, with an Easterly Wind, they seemed satisfied.

ALL

ALL this time things were very quiet between the two *Bashaws*; the Mountaineers robbed in small Parties, but did not appear in any formidable manner, and were sometimes met by *Bashaw Hamet's* People, and punished accordingly.

WHILE our Fleet lay in *Tangier*, the Admiral gave a splendid Entertainment to the *Bashaw*, his Brothers, and principal People. The *Bashaw* himself is a very temperate Man, drinks nothing but Water, and behaved very decently, but several of his Attendants behaved in quite another manner.

IN return, the *Bashaw* gave a Dinner to the Admiral, and his Company, *a la Barbarisco*, and invited the Admiral, &c. to Bear-hunting: there were above 70 Dishes of Meat, tho but few dressed to an *English* Appetité, except their Cuscucu, which is Flower grained like Mustard Seed, stewed over Mutton and Fowls.

THE *Bashaw*, it was said, had several Conferences with the Admiral, about his Embassador *Aboggly*, complaining of his unjust Behaviour, in refusing to come over to him; a Creature of his own, whom he had raised from nothing, and put Trust
and

INTRODUCTION.

and Confidence in, and preferred him for that Reason before Persons of Condition, who would have been glad to have accepted that Commission.

THE Case of poor *Aboggly* the Embassador was very much to be pity'd; for if he went to his old Master at *Tangier*, having his Wife and Family, House and all he had in *Tetuan*, he was sure of having them destroyed, as the *Tetuanners* threatned him; and if he went to *Tetuan*, he was sure to be destroyed by his old Master the *Bashaw*, in Case he overcame the *Tetuanners*, or should ever get into Power again. It is said in this Dilemma, he several times resolv'd to go to *Leghorn*, and he certainly intended it, in Case he could have carried his Effects and Presents off, for he dreaded nothing more than going back to *Barbary*.

FOR a greater Change can scarce possibly be imagin'd: The Figure he made in *England*, the Allowance he had, the Honours and Civilities he every where received, with the Splendor he saw where-ever he came, must appear like an Enchantment; and as he was a Man of a good deal of Pride, and had a Taste of Things, the Thoughts of his Fall had like to make him desperate.

MANY

MANY Letters and great Intreaties were made to the Admiral, from the *Tetuaners*, that he might be sent there; but above all they desired he might not be sent to *Tangier*, they urging *Bashaw Hamet* was out of Favour with the Emperor.

THE same Solicitations *Bashaw Hamet* made, that he might be sent to *Tangier*, and not to *Tetuan*. All this time *Aboggly* was left at his Liberty, to go if he thought proper, and which way he judg'd best; yet the Admiral was unwilling to force him, till some better Prospect appeared.

BUT whether the Admiral engaged for his being sent to *Tangier*, while he lay there, I never heard; but certain it is, as this poor Man's Case was a compassionate one, the Admiral laboured heartily to get his Pardon of the *Bashaw*: and it is said the *Bashaw* promised the Admiral, in the solemnest manner their Law is capable of, that he would not hurt him when he came over, provided he came to *Tangier*. Besides Powder, the Admiral gave the *Bashaw* several Princely Presents, knowing what Consequence it was of, to secure this Port for the use of our Fleet,
in

in Case of Sickneſs among them, or ſtaying long abroad: and indeed without *Tangier*, and *Tetuan*, our Sick would have periſhed in our Hospitals at *Gibraltar*, ſince what Broths and Nouriſhment they had was from thence.

IN Return, the *Baſhaw* gave the Admiral Leave to chooſe a Horſe, and any one out of any of his Stables; and tho among us this will appear of no great Conſequence after the Admiral's Preſents, yet in this Country 'tis a Compliment of the higheſt Nature, it being contrary to their Law, and what *Muley Iſhmael* would never conſent to give the greateſt Prince in *Europe*.

THE Honourable *Charles Stewart* Eſq; when he was Embaſſador from his late Majeſty to *Muley Iſhmael*, made great Intereſt to bring a Horſe out of the Country; and to that end made a very handſome Preſent to *Muley Ally*, a Favourite Prince, Brother by the Mother's Side to the preſent Emperor, and in failure of *Muley Hamet* deſigned for the Crown: And tho this Prince aſſured the Embaſſador he ſhould have one, and that he would make uſe of all his Intereſt with his Father to that end, the Embaſſador was diſappointed.

THE

THE Admiral left the *Moors* in the highest Opinion of the *English* and our Fleet; such a Ship as the Admiral's had never been seen in their Ports, or at least the Inside never by the *Moors* before: They compared her to their King's Palace, as the most magnificent thing they could think of; and I was credibly informed several Persons came from *Mequinez* on purpose to see our Ships, such incredible things they had heard of them.

IT may not be improper here, after having had occasion to mention *Bashaw Hamet* so often already, and farther as I shall have occasion to speak of him thro'out this Work, to give the Reader his Character.

BASHAW Hamet is the Son of *Alcaide Aly, Ben Abdalla*, the former *Bashaw* of this Part of the Country, and therefore has had an opportunity of a better Education, and more Knowledge of the Christians than any *Moor* of Power in the whole Country. He is about 45 Years of Age, of a Gentile Countenance and Graceful Behaviour, rather what may be called handsome than indifferent; of a middle Stature, well shaped, but inclined to be Fat. He rides well, but yet has been thought not to have ventur'd enough his

own Person, when his Affairs have required it; which has very much discouraged his People, so that he has not the Character of a very brave Man.

HE never spares his Promises where he has a Prospect to get by them, or where they will bring any Person to a Dependance upon him, and never keeps his Word but when it suites with his Interest, unless he thinks he shall lose by it more hereafter than he can get at present. Our *English* Merchants who reside at *Tetuan*, have had many Examples of this. He is not Cruel, not bloody I mean, but Arbitrary in his Fines and Taxes, beyond what the People can bear; and 'tis thought if he had put more to Death, as well as ruin'd them, he would have been easier in his Government. When he has had a real Want, or pretended one for Money, he has not spared his nearest Friends, as well as Enemies, so that several of his own Creatures, and the Persons nearest in Power to him, are the most obstinate in resisting him. It is said he is Rich considering the Country, and the Taxes and Presents he was obliged to make old *Muley* and his Courtiers: for in this Country it is not enough to give the King as much as 'tis possible a Man can rake together, but those who have a mind to keep in Power, must bribe the Courtiers

Worth about 120 Kentalls, or 40000 Pounds Cash.

Counters to tell the King they have given as much as was possible, and more than could be expected ; and if there is any way to keep any thing for themselves 'tis this. Besides his ordinary Expence he has always kept an Agent at Court, whom I shall have occasion to speak of hereafter. He was one of Old *Muley's* Sec- *Abdelzack*retaries, a skilful Courtier, bold, yet cautious ; very careful of the *Bashaw's* Interest, and knew perfectly well how to apply Bribes, in which consists the whole business of the Court. He is so affectedly Religious, that he will scarce allow himself time to eat for Prayers, and will never have his Beads * out of his Hand, even at Victuals ; and this was of great Service to him in Old *Muley's* Reign ; for Hypocrisy was as much the Fashion of the Court as Bribery, Cruelty, or any other Vice.

IT is thought by every body, if *Bashaw Hamet* had been less severe in his Administration, more courteous, and more generous, he might, upon *Muley Ishmael's* Death, have made himself King of all that Province he commanded ; but

* N. B. The Moors use Beads when they pray, like the Roman Catholics.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

it was *Muley Ishmael's* Policy to extort so much from his Governors, that in return they had no way left to supply him, but by making themselves odious to the People, and in this lay his greatest Security.

I HOPE by this time the Reader is pretty well acquainted with the posture of Affairs in *Barbary*, both before and at the time of our Arrival there.

I SHALL give the Reader a Letter * from the Emperor *Muley Hamet Dahebbi* to *Bashaw Abdelmeleck Busfra*, received Septem. 8. 1727. and so conclude the Affairs of *Barbary*, until such time as we landed there.

T R A N S L A T I O N.

‘ I N the Name of God who has appointed me, esteems me, and hath given me the Light, and settled me, and regaled me, with the Kingdoms of the World, and the Sweets thereof, Amen.

* These Letters are wrote by the Secretaries, who are very able Pen Men.

N. B The Arabick Character is more expressive than ours, something like our Short-Hand.

‘ TO our Uncle *Abdelmeleck Busfra*, to
‘ his own Hand, the *Satisfied*, the *Pre-*
‘ *served*, the *Respected*, the *Flourishing*,
‘ the *Clean*, the *Beautiful*, our Uncle *Ab-*
‘ *delmeleck Busfra Ludyre*, who in God’s
‘ Name may be Strengthened and Assisted.

‘ KNOW ye, that we give you Or-
‘ ders to speak with the Christians, *En-*
‘ *glish*, *French*, and all Nations, and
‘ their Consuls who are now in *Tetuan*
‘ about Merchandize and Trade: And
‘ we direct you to treat with them in
‘ any convenient Business, over which
‘ you have the Superintendancy, provided
‘ it be conformable to the Law which I
‘ esteem. But in weighty Affairs I order
‘ you to take our Opinion and Direction;
‘ whether it be Treaty by Land or Sea,
‘ betwixt the *Moors* and the Christi-
‘ ans, before you conclude you are to
‘ take our Order first: But as for other
‘ things that are of less Concern, we
‘ constitute you sole Actor, and depend
‘ on your Judgment, neither will we
‘ blame you, or say why did you so;
‘ but give you an ample, compleat and
‘ full Power. In every thing that re-
‘ spects the Port and Government of
D 3 the

INTRODUCTION.

‘ the Traders, as well Residents as
‘ Strangers, of what sort soever, it is
‘ our Orders, your Directions be re-
‘ garded and followed. Amen. Peace
‘ &c.’

Signed *Muley Hamet Dahebbu*.



T H E



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
REVOLUTIONS
IN THE
Empire of *Morocco*, &c.

I MENTIONED in the Introduction that *Hadge Abdelcader Perez*, who had been formerly Ambassador in *England*, arrived at *Tetuan* the 23d of *August*, O.S. from *Mequinez*. His Errand was partly to notify the Success of the King's Troops over his Brother; but more particularly to bring over *Mr. Russel* and *Aboggly*, their Ambassador, for the Presents were very much wanted

at Court. *Perez* arrived the beginning of *September* in *Gibraltar*, aboard one of the Transports just come from *Tetuan*. And as he had been in *England*, and had some Notion of a publick Character, he refused to go ashore until such time as my Lord *Portmore* was acquainted with his being on board, and that he had Letters from the Emperor of *Morocco* to his Lordship and the Admiral ; and desired to know in what manner he was to be received. This Ceremonial being over, and he being invited ashore, where a proper Lodging was assigned him, he had several Conferences with the Admiral and my Lord *Portmore*, about the Ambassador *Aboggly* : in which he was always answered, their Ambassador had never been detained, but that it was his own Choice, and particular Desire to stay at *Gibraltar*, until things were better settled on the other side ; that he had been several times offered a Ship to carry him over ; that he was but a Trouble and Charge to us ; but that it was not our manner to force an Ambassador away ; especially when he had a real Pretence to defer it. *Perez* insinuated, that as he was immediately sent from the Emperor for him, that he was recalled, and desired he might no longer be regarded as an Ambassador, since in reality he was now no longer so. Upon which

which the Embassador's two Centries were taken off, and he was given to understand, that his Master the Emperor having recalled him, and that by a particular Messenger from Court, so well known as Admiral *Perez*, we could no longer look on him as an Embassador, and therefore he was advised seriously to think of his Departure, for that we could not disoblige the Emperor by sheltring him.

THIS alarmed *Aboggly* in a terrible manner, for now he feared he was to have been delivered up ; which would have been little less than going to immediate Death. Sure never any Man's Countenance was so changed on a sudden : he looked with so much Concern and Despair that every body pity'd him. His Case was not really so bad as he imagined it ; for Sir *Charles Wager* had by Arguments, Presents, and Intreaties, secur'd his Pardon from the *Bashaw*, and therefore gave him good Encouragement to go over to *Tangier*. Which Resolution he at last took, and refused to go with *Perez*. This Resolution was certainly very right, and that for several Reasons : for first it very much obliged the *Bashaw*, whose Servant he really was ; the *Bashaw* desiring his Presents might go thro' his own Hands, and be distributed to the best Advan-

The HISTORY of the

Advantage : Besides, several things he had, were bought with the *Bashaw's* own Money. *Aboggly* knew very well *Perez* was his Enemy, and wished his Ruin ; first as being the *Bashaw's* Servant ; next as he was sent to *England* in order to get a better Present than *Perez* had brought : The old Emperor being so dissatisfied with *Perez's* Present, that he ordered him to be hung upon Tenter-Hooks, but some Friends interposing, by informing the Emperor that it was not *Perez's* fault but *Bashaw Hamet's*, the Emperor was better satisfied.

IT seems the Emperor when he sent *Perez* to *England*, ordered him to go by the way of *Tetuan*, and told him he had ordered *Bashaw Hamet* to supply him with Wax and Copper, sufficient to buy several things of value in *England*, over and above the Present usually given. Besides, the Ministers expect whoever they send shall save most of our King's Allowance, and lay it out in Presents for them : and if they do not, they are likely to have but a bad Reception at their return.

BASHAW Hamet it seems was not at all pleased that an Ambassador should be sent directly from Court to *England*, and he not consulted in it ; for generally the
I
choice

choice of all Embassadors sent to Christian Princes had been left to him, therefore he refused to supply him with any thing, pretending he had no Orders for so doing: Upon which *Perez* was so straitned for Money to equip him for his Voyage, that he was forced to borrow a hundred Dollars in *Tetuan*, which he did with great Difficulty and at a great Premium. This Treatment made *Perez* an irreconcilable Enemy to *Bashaw Hamet*, and had like to have ended in costing *Perez* his Life. But the Emperor, upon being informed of the whole Story, ordered *Bashaw Hamet* to send a Person to *England* to bring all such things he desired, and charged the *Bashaw* himself to be answerable for their coming; and this was the Reason of the second Embassy when Mr. *Aboggly* came over. *Perez* had likewise heard what a Number of Servants the *Bashaw* had sent with *Aboggly*, besides Musick, &c. and what a Figure *Aboggly* had made in *England*, and the Reception he every where met with. *Perez* I observed heard all this with a great deal of Dissatisfaction; he looked upon it as eclipsing his Embassy, and he could not hear *Aboggly* nam'd without colouring. *Aboggly* knew this, and if he had put himself under his Enemy's Conduct to Court, no doubt but his Stay, and refusing to come over, would have been set off

off in the worst Lights : And besides this *Bashaw Hamet's* Agent at Court was a powerful Enemy.

THESE Considerations I say determined *Aboggly* to go by the way of *Tangier*, to the great Disappointment of Admiral *Perez* ; who lost his Opportunity of being heartily revenged both of *Bashaw Hamet* and *Aboggly*.

BEFORE *Aboggly* went over, he waited several times on the Admiral, and my Lord *Portmore* ; I suppose to get their farther Intercession by Letter to the *Bashaw* ; and to let the *Bashaw* know he came over to him of his free Choice, and refused to go with *Perez* by the way of *Tetuan*.

THE Admiral treated him with a great deal of Compassion ; and in order the better to make his Peace, sent the *Bashaw* some fresh Presents by him, and ordered the *Swallow* Man of War to carry him over. He landed in *Tangier* about the 10th of *September* : The *Bashaw* received him with a great deal of Joy, and before he landed caused great Preparations to be made for his Reception ; the Cannon from the Town saluted him, the *Bashaw*, his Brother, the Governor of the Town, and their

their Attendants received him on Horseback ; and the Company cavalcaded, as usual upon Times of rejoicing.

THE *Bashaw* acquainted Captain *Dansay*, Commander of the *Swallow* Man of War, who carried *Aboggly* over, that *Aboggly's* good Reception was owing to the great Regard he had to the Admiral's Intercession on his Behalf.

THE *Bashaw* of *Tangier* thus satified, the Admiral's next Care was to dispatch Mr. *Russel*, by the way of *Tetuan*, that both Parties might have no reason to complain : And to pave the way for Mr. *Russel's* better Reception, the Admiral sent by him a Letter of Compliment to the *Bashaw*, accompanied with a Present of 21 Barrels of Powder, a fine *Fuzee* Gun, and a large Box of China.

MR. *Russel* embarked with the King's ^{Gibraltar,} Present for the Emperor of *Morocco*, ^{Sept. 14.} on board his Majesty's Ship the *Lyon*, ^{1727.} Captain *Laws* Commander. Mr. *Russel*, besides his Commission as Consul General for his *Britannick* Majesty, in the Emperor of *Morocco's* Dominions, had a Credential Letter from his Majesty, empowering him to renew the Peace, to condole and congratulate the present Emperor

Emperor upon his Accession to the Throne of his Father the late *Muley Ismael*.

HE had also Instructions to complain of the *Sallee* Cruisers, having upon frivolous and unjustifiable Pretences carried two of our Ships into *Sallee* in time of Peace: Where tho at length the Ships and *English* Sailors were cleared, yet the Cargoes, and several Foreigners and Passengers on board were detained, contrary to the late Peace made by *Commodore Steward*, and the Tenor of the Passes agreed upon. Therefore *Mr. Russel* was ordered by his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, to represent these things to the Court and Ministers at *Mequinez*; to demand Reparation for the Cargoes, and the Liberty of all Captives, of what Nation soever, that had been taken under *British* Colours since the Peace.

THE Gentlemen who accompanied *Mr. Russel* in this Journey, were *Hadge Abdelcader Perez*, Admiral of *Sallee*, and formerly Ambassador in *England* to the late King, but now sent over by the Emperor to conduct *Mr. Russel* to Court. The *English* Gentlemen were *Mr. Peck*, *Mr. Knight*, Surgeon of a Man of War, who was ordered by *Sir Charles Wager* to attend *Mr. Russel* as Surgeon, and the Author; who having served during

during the Siege of *Gibraltar*, as a Volunteer, and finding, after having waited from the 12th of *June* to the 14th of *September* following, that the *Spaniards* were not likely to begin again, or draw off till things were settled between the two Courts. thought he could not better improve his time than by making Observations upon a Country and People, so differing from, and so little known to, the *Europeans*.

SEPTEMBER the 15th we ar-Sept. 15. rived in *Tetuan Bay*, in company with his Majesty's Ketch the *Thunder-Bomb*, Captain *Tollard* Commander. Before we came to an Anchor, Admiral *Perez* sent a *Moor* a-shore to acquaint the *Bashaw* of our Arrival, and to procure Boats to carry a-shore his Majesty's Present, and our Baggage.

THE *Moor* return'd with Boats for the Present, and a Compliment from the *Bashaw*. After Dinner Mr. *Russel* and his Company left the *Lyon* Man of War, who saluted with 17 Guns at our Departure. When we came near the Shore, we found it difficult landing in a Man of War's Barge, for a Bar at the Mouth of the River; so that the Seamen were obliged to go over board, and lift the Boat over. At the Landing-Place Mr. *Russel* was

was met by Mr. *Hatfield*, Captain of the Port, the Acting Consul, and Mr. *Bosvile* Merchant, the Consul's Partner. After mutual Compliments Mr. *Russel* delivered Consul *Hatfield* a Letter from the Admiral, desiring Mr. *Hatfield* to continue to act as Consul until Mr. *Russel*'s Return from the Court of *Mequinez*, which he readily consented to. At our Landing, a Stone-Tower by the Mouth of the River saluted us with two Guns, being all they had: It is built as a Look-out against the *Spaniards*, and the Entrance is by a Ladder. In the Evening Consul *Hatfield* and Mr. *Bosvile* took their Leave and went to Town; Mr. *Russel* resolving to lodge in the Tents provided for him and the Baggage, until he heard farther from the *Bashaw*, who had been so complaisant, as to send his own Tent for Mr. *Russel*, which was very handsom and spacious, in the Shape of a Bell, supported by a fine carved Post painted, which took to pieces in Joints: The Body of the Tent was lined with a Stuff finely wrought; as were the Walls, which were fastned with Hooks and Eyes, and fitted very close: the Floor was covered with Mats, and over them *Turkey* Carpets. In the Evening the *Bashaw*'s Brother came from the Town, which is a short Mile from where we lay, and brought a Compliment from the
Bashaw,

Bashaw, and a Guard for our Tents and Baggage, with necessary Provisions for the Night : He assured Mr. *Ruffel*, that in the Morning, as soon as the Inhabitants could be got together, the *Bashaw* would come down, with all the Townsmen, to welcome him to *Tetuan* ; and for our greater Security, the *Bashaw's* Brother staid with us all Night.

ABOUT Ten in the Morning, the Captains *Laws* and *Tollard* came ashore, with their Musick, to grace the Interview ; and by Eleven we could discern, from a small Eminence where we stood, with the *English* Musick playing, the *Bashaw* coming down a small Hill, followed with 8 Standards, and a Multitude of Horse and Foot : our Trumpets sounding a March as he came.

THE *Bashaw* alighted at a Tent he had caused to be pitched for the Interview, at a small Distance from us ; and after having refreshed himself, he came on foot towards us, attended by about a dozen of his principal People, and all the Christians in Town, (except the two *Spanish* Friars who live in *Tetuan* for the Redemption of Captives.)

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THE

THE *Bashaw* advanced in great State with his Musick before him, as did Mr. *Russel*, and his Company with the *English* Musick ; when both Parties met, Admiral *Perez* presented Mr. *Russel* to the *Bashaw*, (who is treated with the Title of Excellency by the Christians) and Mr. *Russel* presented the Captains of the Men of War, and the rest of the Company to his Excellency.

THE *Bashaw* led Mr. *Russel* to his Tent, and the Company followed ; Carpets and Cushions were laid for the Company to sit upon, and the *Bashaw* desired every body to sit down. Admiral *Perez*, who speaks tolerable *English*, was Interpreter, and acquainted the *Bashaw* with what Presents the Admiral had sent him ; at the same time Mr. *Russel* delivered him my Lord *Portmore's* Letter, and Sir *Charles's*, who had both wrote upon this Occasion. The *Bashaw* was very much pleased, and ask'd after the Admiral's Health, and my Lord *Portmore's*, saying he hoped he should see the Admiral, that he might pay him all the Honours due to him ; in the mean time he would answer the Letters as soon as they were translated by his *Spanish* Secretary. The *Bashaw* expressed a very great Regard for the *English* Nation in general.

general. Compliments being over, we walked out to see the *Moorish* Horse cavalcade, and attack each other with their Lances, which they do with great Dexterity ; beginning with a great Cry, which animates their Horses as much as a Horn or Trumpet does ours that are used to them.

THE *Moors* ride short as the *Parthians* of old, or the present *Hussars* ; their Saddles have too great Peaks, one before, and another behind, so that 'tis almost impossible to fall out of them, unless the Horse falls : their Stirrups are placed farther behind the Saddle than ours, which makes it very tiresome to the Knees of those who are not us'd to 'em. Their Stirrup Irons are made to the Shape of the Sole of the Foot, and almost as long : Thus fitted they ride well, and their Horses stand fire, being constantly used to it. During this Exercise the *Bashaw* himself was on Horse-back, mounted upon a fine white Stone-Horse ; his Saddle was covered with Velvet, and embroider'd with Gold ; his Stirrup-Irons, and the Iron Work of his Bridle, were gilt with the same Metal as were his Spurs. And here it may not be improper to describe his Dress and Person : He had upon his Head a Brocade Cap, sewed round with

black Ostriches Feathers, and on the Top a large Plume of the same sort ; his Belt, Cimeter and Knife, exceedingly rich ; his Cimeter hung upon a fine Silk Sash, with gold Tossils over his Shoulder ; his Alhague, Albernuz, and the rest of his Habit of the finest sort : His Person is well-shaped, of a middling Stature ; his Features very agreeable and engaging, but his Complexion has a Tincture of the *Mulatto* ; his Age about 38. He is said to be exceedingly good-natur'd, but having always been Governor of an Inland Town, as *New Fex*, and never having seen the Sea before, or conversed with Strangers, he is not so well acquainted with Business, or the Affairs of *Europe*, as *Bashaw Hamet* ; but he is thought more honest.

WHILST the Horse were diverting us in this manner, the Foot were humble Spectators, and were huddled into a sort of a Half-Moon. I perceived the manner of forming the Foot was done by a Person of Authority on Horseback, to the best of my remembrance it was *Paiz* the Blacksmith, whom they had chose their Governor ; he with a large leather Thong drove them into the Order, or rather Disorder, he designed them. We were diverted with Cavalcading. until Word was brought the Dinner was upon the Table.

Table. Then the *Bashaw* excused himself from dining with us, but sent his Brother.

A T Dinner we had great Quantities of Meat, Fowls, and Cuscucu, served up in large Brass Basons: for it is against the *Mahometan* Law to eat or drink out of Gold or Silver; *Mahomet* wisely foreseeing more political Uses for those valuable Metals. So that those great Quantities of Gold and Silver which are buried in Churches and Convents in *Roman* Catholick Countries, circulate here among the People. There were such Crowds to see us dine, we were forced to order the Musick to play at some distance from our Tent, to draw off the People.

DINNER being ended, Captain *Laws* waited upon the *Bashaw* at his Tent, and desired his Excellency would do him the Honour with his Brother, to dine on board his Majesty's Ship the next Day, if the Weather permitted. The *Bashaw* thank'd the Captain, and in a handsome manner excused himself: but his Brother accepted the Offer, and was very well pleased with his Entertainment, being the first Ship he ever had been aboard of.

AS the Captains were obliged to fail the first Easterly Wind, and there tumbling then such a Sea into the Bay of *Tetuan*, as made it very unsafe Riding, they took their Leaves, and did not proceed to Town with us.

AFTER Dinner the *Bashaw* sent several handsome Horses to our Tent: We all mounted, and found the *Bashaw* and his People ready mounted, waiting at some small Distance for us. As soon as we came near, the *Bashaw* desired Mr. *Ruffel* and his Company to ride a Breast with him: The Musick belonging to the Men of War, kept playing until we were out of hearing; and the *Bashaw* was so well pleased with them, he ordered some Handfuls of *Blanqueels* to be distributed amongst them: These are small Pieces of Silver, value two Pence *English*.

WE continued our Journey along the Banks of a small, but pleasant River, which is navigable after you are over the Bar, for large Boats, two Miles, to a Place called *Marteen*; where all Goods for the Town are shipped and unshipped: but with a very little Industry this River might be made navigable to the Town,
and

and a great way beyond ; and the Mouth of the River might be kept clear, with Peer-Heads and proper Sluices. But I observed here and every where else in *Barbary*, no body has any regard to publick Conveniencies, any farther than to build Churches and Fountains, which the Priests take care of.

FROM *Merteen* to *Tetuan* we rode over a fine Plain, large enough to encamp 20000 Men upon, the Country affording a fine Prospect. All the way we marched, the *Moors* continued firing and cavalcading before us. When we were come about half way, we found the Foot drawn up in two Lines ; they saluted us as we passed thro' them with a continual, tho irregular Fire : Here we halted some time, to give the Foot time to march on before us again : they went firing and screaming all the way to Town. We were met at the end of the Town by a Rabble of old Men, Women and Boys. It was with great Difficulty we rode thro' the Streets, which are very narrow, and were so pressed, that we suffered very much in our Legs and Knees. The Tops of all the Houses by which we passed, were crouded with Women ; but they were so disguised by their Dress, that they looked more like Apparitions and Ghosts than

Objects of Love and Pleasure, nothing being to be seen but one Eye : their Bodies were covered with a white woollen Mantle, and their Faces with a linen Cloth. Our *Moorish* Cavaliers diverted themselves by firing at the Women, and scaring them away. I forgot to mention, that at our Entrance into the Town, the Castle and Town saluted us with 46 Guns, the *Moors* always saluting with an even Number. Mr. Consul *Hatfield* observed that this was an Honour the late *Bashaw* had never paid any Christian, during the time of his residing in the Country,

THE *Bashaw* marched us to the Parade before the late *Bashaw's* House ; where we again found the Foot drawn up in a Square to receive us, and the *Bashaw* ordered them a Barrel of Powder to fire away ; which they did as fast as they could load and fire, as they do very expeditiously, making no use of Cartridges, but load with loose Powder. The *Bashaw* rode very leisurely round the People, and thanking them for their Performance, dismissed them; not before we were heartily tired of this noisy Joy. Then the *Bashaw* and we all alighted, the *Bashaw* making a Compliment of waiting upon Mr. *Russel* to see the late *Bashaw's* fine House and Gardens, so lately defaced by the

the Populace : The House had escaped much better than the Gardens, which were intirely rooted up ; the House was intire, all but the Doors, Windows, some of the Pavement, and some few other Ornaments, and it was spacious, convenient and magnificent. But it was too late, and we too much tired to make any particular Observations.

THE Evening coming on, the *Bashaw* was so complaisant as to wait upon Mr. *Russel* to the House he had appointed for his Residence ; which is the same that Admiral *Delaval*, formerly Embassador from *England* in this Country, resided in eleven Months. Before the *Bashaw* took his Leave, he desired Mr. *Russel* to make use of his Stable, when either himself, or any of his Company wanted Horses : And he likewise assured Mr. *Russel* that the next Day he would send an Express to *Mequinez*, to inform the Emperor of his being arrived in *Tetuan*,

AFTER some other Compliments the *Bashaw* took Leave. The House the *Bashaw* gave us was very large and convenient ; but for Furniture we found no other than what we brought with us. The first Night we went home to sup with Mr.

Mr. Consul *Hatfield*, and his Partner Mr. *Bosville*.

THE *Moorish* Admiral *Perez*, who accompany'd us from *Gibraltar*, and was to go with us to *Mequinez*, was very useful to Mr. *Russel*, acting as Interpreter between Mr. *Russel* and the *Bashaw*; and giving us all the necessary Information he could. Mr. *Russel* in his Commission, and Credential Letters, was only called his Majesty's Consul General, and he did not pretend to take any other Title upon him. But the *Moors* would have Mr. *Russel* an Embassador, he having a Letter for their King, and a Present; besides, as they are us'd to no other Character, they do not know how to distinguish the difference: Admiral *Perez* humour'd them in this, and so we did all, expecting not only to fare the better for it, but to succeed the better at *Mequinez*.

AT our Return home from Consul *Hatfield's*, we found two Centrys at our Door, to prevent any Insults or Visits from troublesome People; and one *Cedi Alli*, who was Companion in *England* to the last *Moorish* Embassador *Aboggly*, and one who was well known to Mr. *Russel*, was ordered to furnish us with
Pro-

Provisions, and such things as we wanted, at the Expence of the Town. *September* ^{September} the 17th in the Morning, Captain *Fontaine* ^{17.} arrived from *Gibraltar* with two Transports; he was appointed by my Lord *Portmore* Agent for the *Fascines* Captain *Campbell* of Colonel *Middleton*'s came over with him, who with Mr. *Hatfield* and *Bosville*, came to visit Mr. *Russel*; as did the same Morning, Messieurs *Butler* and *Ryadon*, *English* Merchants; also the *French* Consul, the two *Spanish* Friars who reside in Town, Mr. *Alexander* a *Greek* Merchant, and Mr. *Welsh*, which were all the Christians in Town. In the Afternoon Mr. *Russel* returned all their Visits; and in the Evening Mr. *Russel* acquainted Admiral *Perez*, that he intended next Day in the Morning to wait on the *Bashaw*, and desired the Admiral to let him know early in the Morning if the *Bashaw* would be at leisure to receive his Visit.

ACCORDINGLY betimes in the ^{18.} Morning on the 18th Admiral *Perez* came to acquaint Mr. *Russel*, that the *Bashaw* was at leisure when ever he pleased to see him.

IT is always customary even from the *Moors* themselves, the first Visit they make a Person in Authority, to carry a Present: There-

Therefore a Present was looked out, which consisted of four Pieces of Broad Cloth, one Piece of Brocade, two Pounds of Tea, four Loaves of Sugar, and a Silver Watch; which were all sent before us, except the Watch. Mr. *Russel* accompany'd by all the *English* in Town, followed, and was introduced to the *Bashaw* by Admiral *Perex*.

WE observed, as a *Moorish* Piece of Grandeur, that from the outer Door of the *Bashaw's* House, all along the Galleries and Stairs, the House was lined with *Moors*, who sat barefooted quite to the very Room of Audience: This is a Piece of State the great Men take upon them, when they have a mind to appear with Distinction. The Room of Audience was distinguished from the rest, by a very handsome Curtain hanging down within side the Door, slit in the middle, and held open by two Negroes,

THE *Bashaw* sat fronting the Door upon several Pillows; his Brother, chief Secretaries, and several Favourites near him: He received Mr. *Russel* with an obliging Smile, and desired him and all the Company to sit upon Cushions and Carpets prepared for that purpose: The *Moors*, even the Grandees, sit upon their
Carpets

Carpets bare-footed, but they do not oblige Christians to that Ceremony.

WHEN we were seated, Mr. *Russel* acquainted the *Bashaw* by Admiral *Perez*, who was the Interpreter, that he had brought him some Presents as a Token of Friendship, and of the Esteem the *English* had for him; and at the same time presented him with a Watch, out of his Pocket, which the *Bashaw* seemed very much pleased with. The *Bashaw* returned a suitable Answer, wherein he repeated the Regard and Friendship he had for the *English* Nation. He then inquired how we liked the Country and Entertainment we had met with; and after talking in general about our Journey to *Mequinez*, we took leave.

THE House the *Bashaw* was in had nothing remarkable in it, it belonging to a private Person, and he only lived in it till such time as the late *Bashaw's* great House could be fitted up for him: but the People shewed very little Inclination to go on with that Work.

EARLY in the Morning we were all ^{September} alarmed by the firing of Guns from the ^{19.} Castle, to give Notice of a great Body of People marching towards the Town:
Which

Which proved to be the late *Bashaw Hamet*, who had drawn from *Tangier*, *Larach*, and *Arzilla*, about 6000 Horse and Foot, threatening to destroy the Town: He came burning the Country all the way before him, without regarding the Partition the Emperor had so lately made of the Government; which made every body believe he either had Orders not to mind it, but to reinstate himself whenever he had Strength sufficient, or else he thought the King's Affairs in so bad a way he had not Power, or Leisure to punish him for the Contempt of his Orders: but it was most generally believed he had a discretionary Power to do as he thought convenient, the *Tetuaners* being looked upon in the Interest of *Muley Abdelmeleck*, as they actually were, and they proved so afterwards.

The *Bashaw* of *Tangier* continued in
 September fight of the Town all the 19th, 20th,
 19, 20, 21. and 21st, putting the Citizens under great
 Apprehensions, and keeping them under
 Arms all the time at their Breast-work,
 where the Citizens had mounted 16 Pieces
 of Cannon, besides what they had mounted
 in the Town, and upon the Castle.

CAPTAIN

CAPTAIN *Campbell* of Colonel *Middleton's* and my self walked out to see their Breast-work, which we found pretty well manned, and their Colours planted upon the Wall; but the Wall it self was made up with nothing but loose Stones, Breast high, without any Foot-Bank, neither had they contrived any Flanks for their Cannon, but placed them in the Front of their Line; and this wretched work soon after cost the Lives of their best Citizens, and had like to have proved the Loss of the Town. On the 21st the Horse of the Town went out and skirmish'd with *Bashaw Hamet's*, but were beat back with the loss of two Men. *Bashaw Hamet* had above 800 ^{September} Horse, the Town not above 100. The 22^d the *Bashaw* of *Tangier* marched away, carrying a great Booty of Cattle with him; he was attack'd in his Retreat by the Mountaineers but dispersed them.

THE *Tetuanners* built Hutts for their Guards along their Line, and a square Redoubt before the Gate of the Town, which they intend to mount with 12 great Guns. In the Afternoon we all walk'd out to see the *Jews* Synagogues, which are seven in Number; the *Jews* are counted in this Town about 5000 Souls,

Souls, and live in 170 Houses, several Families live in a House. They are richer here than in any part of the Emperor of *Morocco's* Dominions, and yet by reason of their great Taxes, are miserably poor; but what Trade there is passes thro' their Hands: they are Brokers between the *Moors* and Christians, and generally cheat both without good looking after. The *Jews* here all speak *Spanish*, which they do not do in any other part of the Country.

September

23.

WE walked out to see the Saints Houses, they are about 12 in Number, and are Sanctuaries for all sorts of People and Crimes, except against the State. They are very necessary in this severe Government, and have saved many Peoples Lives. I shall give a fuller Account of them when I come to speak of their Religion, and what Privileges the Church and Church-men have in this Country.

24.

WE all rode out to see the Country and take the Air: the Country round about the Town is very pleasant, and full of Gardens all along the side of the River; and about the Town are several Walks leading to the River, very well shaded from the Sun by Hedges made with Reeds.

ON the 25th we went to visit *Hadge Lucas*, who is chief over all the Customs of the Port, and has been so for many Years: He is about 70 Years of Age, and Bed-rid,* but has his Understanding as perfect as ever. He has been a great Traveller, speaks the *Spanish* perfectly well, and is very courteous to all strangers†. The *English* Merchants told us he had an Understanding beyond whatever they had heard of in the Country; that he understood several Sciences, and was very well skill'd in several parts of the Mathematicks, which he had learnt from *Spanish* Authors, and understood perfectly well; and it has always been usual for all Embassadors, especially *English*, that came this way to visit him, and make him a Present, by reason of his great Interest and Influence in the Government of the Town. He is reckon'd worth above 20000 Pounds Sterling, a monstrous Sum in this Country, and yet by his Skill and inimitable Address, the *Bashaw* never plunder'd him of it; and in order the better to secure it in the Family, he has bred two of his

* His Son officiates for him.

† It is necessary to court this Man, upon the Account of our Trade, and Shipping of things from this Port for Gibraltar.

Sons Priests, for in this Country Churchmen cannot be robbed. He was very much pleas'd with the Visit that was made him from Mr. *Russel*, and ordered us all Chairs, which is the first *Moor's* House I ever saw Chairs in : He talked very chearfully, and wished Mr. *Russel* good Success, and a good Journey ; he seemed to lament the times since old *Muley Ishmael's* Death ; he received the Present of Cloth that was made him with an obliging Air, and expressed a particular Regard for the *English*. During all the troubles of the Town, the chief Men used to come and consult him like an Oracle. We took our leave of him, and returned home.

THE Trade of *Tetuan* during the time we were there, was exceeding low, occasioned by the Civil Wars, which hindered the *Caravans* coming regularly every Week from *Fez*, as they used to do in times of Peace ; and the Country People did not bring their Wax to Town as usual, for fear of being robbed by the way : The two *English* Houses were particularly great Sufferers by this. When I come to speak in general of the Trade of this Country, I shall more particularly mention the share this Town has in it. In the mean time it may not be improper to give some Account, how and when any
English

English first ventur'd to settle among these People as Merchants.

MR. *Nash* and Mr. *Parker* were the two first *English* Merchants, that set up a House in *Tetuan*, or in any part of this Country, subject to the Emperor of *Morocco*; their Story is something remarkable: They had before been Merchants in *Jamaica*, and were coming home to enjoy the Fruits of their Commerce, when they were unfortunately taken by the Cruisers of this Country, and remained as Captives some Years; during which time they learned the Language and Trade of this Country, and after they had purchased their Freedom, they set up a House in *Tetuan* in the Year that the *English* quitted *Tangier*, which House has continued ever since; and it is said those Gentlemen before they left *Barbary*, got better Fortunes in it, than they lost by being taken.

DURING the time we had *Tangier*, the *Moors* used to trade with the *English*, and finding the Advantage of it, they have encouraged Trading People ever since. Besides the *Bashaws* and Governors find their Advantage in it, not only from the Duties, but Presents they get from the Merchants.

September
26.

WE walked out to take a more particular view of the late *Bashaw's* fine House and Gardens in the Town.

THE Reader will not expect in *Barbary* all the Beauty, Order, and Regularity of an *Italian* Palace: But for Situation, Prospect, Room, Coolness and Conveniency, with all the Beauties the *Moors* are capable of giving a Building, it did not want. It is situated upon a little rising at the farther end of the Town; before the House is a handsome Parade, and on one side are two Gardens, divided by the Road that leads from the Town to the House.

THE Entrance into the House is by a sort of a Cloister, which after two or three windings leads into a spacious Square, with Portico's all round: In the middle of the Square is a Marble Fountain of Water for Cleanliness and Coolness; the Pavement under the Piazza and the Area are Mosaic Work; on each side of the Square is one large Room, paved with the same: In the Angles of the Square are 4 Towers which run up a considerable Height above the Building, in two of them are Stair-Cases that lead to the grand Apartment above; in the other two are Doors below Stairs, that

that lead to a Mosque (which the People did not spare in their Rage against the *Bashaw*, saying all places were defiled by him, and ought to be destroyed) the Gardens, the Office where he used to meet his Secretaries to dispatch business, his Kitchens, Stables, Bagnio's, all communicated with this lower Square. Above Stairs are the Apartments where he kept his Women, and these are very large, reaching over all the Offices below: The Gallery above Stairs had been railed in by a Ballustrade, curiously carved and painted, and the Sides set with painted Tiles: The Pavement of the Rooms and Gallery is the same as the Square below. On each side of the Gallery were large Apartments for the *Bashaw's* four Wives; the Chief one consisted of five Rooms, one large one with a Cupola in the Center of four others; thro' them were Doors that led to Bagnio's for the Women, and Lodging Rooms for the Female Slaves.

THESE Rooms have no other Light than what enters in at the Door of the outer Rooms, and yet very often they have Curtains before them; and they have two Conveniencies in Darkness, it makes the Rooms cool and keeps out the Flies. When they have a mind to let in Air, they unfold the Doors which are very large,

large, reaching from the Cieling to the Floors, and go upon Swivels; in Wind and Rain they have Wickets: The Doors and Cielings of this House were very lofty; the latter curiously carved and painted, but the Doors had been broke to pieces and destroyed. Over the Womens Apartment is a very fine Terrass, which overlooks the whole Town, Valley, River, Plain, and a great way into the Sea; and above them in each Turret is a Miranda, two Stories high, with Lattices, where the Women used to work and see all round them without being seen.

IN the Evening the Women walked in the Gardens, where the Walks were covered with Vines, and an Arch was turned under the Road to communicate from one Garden to the other: The Walls of the Gardens were so high it was almost impossible to overlook them.

'TIS very certain, for a *Moor*, *Bashaw Hamet* had an elegant Taste in his Buildings and Gardens, but then he never considered at whose Expence they were built, or the Poverty of the People, which occasioned him so much Envy and so many Enemies: And yet this House and Gardens are nothing in comparision to the House and Gardens he was building
out

out of Town at the poor Peoples expence, which was one of the principal Reasons for their rising up against him. The Pleasure of the Grandees in this Country, consists in their Horses, Houses and Women : They are very great Strangers to the Pleasures of Society, and too jealous one of another to converse with any freedom.

WE had now been in *Tetuan* ten Days without hearing of any Return from the Express that was sent to *Mequinez*, or the least talk of our Departure ; Admiral *Perez* telling us the Express might probably be detained by some Accidents or other in the present unsettled Times, so that as yet we were pretty easy.

TETUAN is the most agreeable Town we saw in all *Barbary* : and the manner of spending our time was not disagreeable. The People by trading and conversing much with the Christians, are every where very courteous and civil : Whenever we walked out either in the Town or Fields, we were not mobb'd or star'd at, as might have been expected. There is great plenty of Game about the Town, and the Christians may shoot where they please ; and we did not want for Company : for besides our own Fa-

mily there were four *English* Gentlemen in two Houses ; and during the time we were there, there were never less than two or three Officers from the Garrison of *Gibraltar*. And tho there is no such thing as conversing with the *Moors* Women, we had the sight of them from the Top of our House whenever we pleased, the *Moors* of this Town not being so jealous of their Women as they are farther in the Country. But for the *Jews* Women, who are very fair, and are by much the handsomest, there was not a *Jew's* House in Town but we might go in and converse with all Freedom, as if we had been at home.

AND here it may not be improper to give the Reader some general Account how we spent our Time, for near two Months we were forced to stay in *Tetuan*. Admiral *Perez* is a great Lover of Tea ; so that we had generally his Company to Breakfast, when he told us all the News that was stirring.

AFTER Breakfast we generally walked on the Tops of our Houses, for the Tops of the Houses in *Tetuan*, are more frequented by the Women than the Streets, and you may walk from House to House all over the Town. The *Jews* Women,
in

in whose Neighbourhood we lived, spend almost their whole time upon the Tops of their Houses ; and we were permitted to walk where we pleased in their Quarter, within the Rules of Decency and good Manners ; and we used frequently to give and receive Visits from our Neighbours the *English* Merchants over the Houses, which was by much the nearer way.

W H E N we were not inclined to write or read, we generally walked out before Dinner, and call'd upon our Friends to see if they were at leisure to go with us : sometimes walking into one Quarter of the Town, sometimes another. We never wanted for Interpreters to inform our Curiosity of whatever we had occasion to ask ; for beside *Jews* several *Moors* frequented our House, that had been in *England* with their late Embassador, and who spoke tolerable *English*, and would generally accompany us in our Walks. At Dinner we seldom dined alone, either dining abroad, or having Company with us : After Dinner we played at Cards, or visited the *Jews* until it was time to walk again ; in the Evenings when the Cows were brought home, we very often used to send a Servant for a Bottle of Wine and Sugar, and so have a Sillabub at a Dairy-house, just out of Town. After Supper,

as

as generally all the *English* were together, and as Admiral *Perez*, who lived pretty much with us, delighted in *Ombre*, we used to make a Party at *Quadril*, and another at *Whisk*.

ON a Moon-light Night our Doctor would divert us with his Flute upon the Terrass; and as he played very well, we never wanted for a large Audience of Women, both *Moors* and *Jews*. In *Tetuan* the *Jews* make very good Wine, and their Brandy would be so too with Age, if they did not mix so much Aniseeds in the Distilling. Mr. *Russel*, while we were in *Tetuan*, made 5 Butts of Wine, for less than 10 Dollars a Butt. Except Wine, the *Moors* found us in plenty of every thing else, only they did not vary our Diet enough; not knowing that *Englishmen* cannot be contented without variety.

BUT as we constantly heard from *Gibraltar*, that things remain'd in the same tiresom Uncertainty, and that the Advantage was on our side the Water; for from *Gibraltar* our Friends would write in a moving manner for a Couple of Sheep, or a Dozen or two of Fowls, we thought ourselves very happy.

OCTOBER

OCTOBER the 1st, we walked out October 1. to see the Castle which commands the Town; 'tis an old plain Building, consisting of two Squares, the outer Square is flanked with four Towers, the inner Square is pretty high, and commands the rest: it is mounted with several Pieces of Ordnance, but as they did not care to let us see the inside, I cannot tell exactly the Number. The Walls are very slight, and no way capable of resisting a Battery: In times of Alarm they garison it with 500 Men, at other times keep an ordinary Guard. This Castle is commanded by Hills above it, so that it could not be capable of resisting a regular Enemy.

AS we came down from the Castle, we cast our Eyes upon the Tombs or Monuments which the *Moors* build over the Dead, and hold in great Veneration, counting the Ground holy where they lye: This burying Place is very conspicuous, being above the Town on the east side of the Castle; and by reason of the many Cupola's, and Pyramids, the better sort of People have over their Graves, at a distance it looks like a Town of it self. The *Moors* visit the Tombs of their Ancestors with great Veneration, and no *Jew* is permitted to go near them; and 'tis thought

a very great Favour if they permit a Christian Embassador to visit them. For our parts we did not see any thing worth the while to ask this as a Favour. The common People are contented with a Stone at their Head, and another at their Feet, as with us in *England*.

Sept. 27. *SEPTEMBER* the 27th, we rode out to see the Summer-house and Gardens of the late *Bashaw*; they are situated in a delightful Valley, under the Mountains on the other side the River, about two Miles from *Tetuan*. Here the *Bashaw* used to indulge himself during the greatest Heats of the Summer; and so fond was he of this Place, that he would not be seen sometimes for a Week together: The Canal and House were not quite finished, when he was obliged to leave it to the Fury of the incensed People, who destroyed every thing they were capable of. This rural Seat consists of two large Squares; (for the *Moors* by reason of the Coolness, and Conveniency of not being over-look'd, never build in any other Shape) it is not a regular House, for the Lodging Rooms were but small and in the Angles: the Sides of the Square were Galleries supported with Pillars, which made it cool and shady to walk underneath during the Heat of the Day; and in the Evening it was
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airy and pleasant over head. In the middle of the outer Square was a Fountain, as is common to all the *Moorish* Buildings, and the Pavement of the whole was with *Dutch Tiles*: The inner Square was much larger than the outer, and you descended some Steps to enter into it; the inner part of the Square was a Parterre, curiously-wrought and contrived by Art; in the Center was a Circular Bason of light Points or Angles, with a Fountain that played some height; this Bason was near four Foot deep, made for the *Bashaw's* Women to bathe themselves in: The Bason was inclos'd in a Square, in the Angles of which, before they were destroy'd, were Orange Trees; the inner Square was inclosed in a larger, and the whole joined together by Paths three Foot broad, that joined the Angles and Sides together: the whole was rais'd from the Basis about 4 Foot, the Sides and Top covered with small painted Tiles not 2 Inches square: the Intervals, or Hollows in the Angles, were filled up with Earth, and set with Orange-Trees, Lemons, Citrons, &c. and the Angles of the rais'd Work with Flower-Pots; from the Sides of the Square were 4 Ways opposite to each other, to descend to the Fountain by Steps; and fronting the Steps were 4 Alcoves, where the *Bashaw* us'd to sit and see his Women bathe themselves.

selves. Fronting the outer Square the *Bashaw* had built a Banqueting-house, about 50 Foot high ; above Stairs was a Balcony that went all round, and Arches turned from the Angles of the Balcony to support the Superstructure that you could walk under ; the Room above Stairs, within side, was large and lofty ; the Cieling curiously carved, painted, and the Top in the Shape of a Dome ; above 20 People might be entertained in this Banqueting-house : It was made to look into a Canal 6 Foot deep ; the Bottom and Sides terraced, and of a prodigious length and breadth : This Canal was to be walled in, and he intended to have Boats upon it for his Women to fish and row about in ; from whence they could not be seen but by himself in his Banqueting-house.

THE Garden was behind both Squares and very large ; the Walks had been very regular and planted with Vines, which they turn over all their Walks to keep out the Sun : they first fix a Frame the length and breadth they intend the Walk shall be of, and then plant their Vines on each side. On one side of the Garden had been a Wilderness of all manner of Trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Pomegranats, Almonds, Dates, Tamarinds, Chestnuts, Quinces, &c. but at the time we saw them they

they were all cut down, and the Hedges and Walks burned. In these hot Countries these Wilderesses are more pleasant than our Works of greater Art : In the midst of the Wilderness had been two Bowers ; and close behind the Garden ran the River, which added to the Pleasure of the Place.

I SHOULD not have been so particular in the Description of *Bashaw Hamet's* Houses and Gardens, but that he is, by much, the politest Man in all the Country : he was born in the Power he lives in now ; his Father having been Viceroy or Governor of all this Province before him, and he ever since his Father's Death ; and is likely to be so again : for 'tis thought the *Tetuanners* will not be able to keep him out long, he having subdued all their Allies in the Mountains. Besides, it is possible the Reader might not expect to meet with so much Elegance in this wild part of *Barbary*.

SEPTEMBER the 28th, Mr. Sept. 28.
Russel made a Visit to the *Algerine* Embassador, who arrived the Night before in a *French* Tartan. His Errand was to demand satisfaction for a rich Prize of theirs, which had been forced ashore by a Storm, and plunder'd by the Subjects of the Emperor

peror of *Morocco*. He had in his Company, the Governor of *Sallee*, *Monino*, who had been sent Ambassador from the present Emperor of *Morocco* to the State of *Algier*, to notify *Muley Ishmael's* Death, and the present Emperor's Accession to the Throne: the *Morocco* Ambassador was likewise sent to the State of *Algier*, to try if any Assistance might be expected from thence, against *Muley Abdelmeleck*, and to try which way they seemed affected.

THE *Algerines* offered their Mediations by the way of a Partition between both the Brothers, which was most agreeable to their Interest; but this was not accepted of. However, their Ambassador was very much caressed at Court, lodged in the first Minister's House, and had full Satisfaction given him in Money, for the Ship that was cast ashore and plunder'd; and was sent back loaded with Presents for the Regency of *Algier*: the Court of *Mequinez* dreading nothing more than to have a Quarrel with the *Algerines* at this time.

THE *Algerine* Ambassador received Mr. *Ruffel* in a very obliging manner, and promised to return the Visit in case he did not set out the next Day. He seemed to
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be a well-looking grave Person, about 50 : He had in his Retinue a Dwarf in great esteem, only, as I suppose, for the Singularity of his Person ; yet the Embassador and his Attendants used to hearken to what he said as Prophecies, and behave themselves accordingly ; the *Moors* having a very extraordinary Opinion of any thing out of the common Road of Nature.

SEPTEMBER the 30th, *Hadge* Sept. 30
Lucas, Chief over all the Customs in *Tetan*, and the Person whom I gave so large a Character of, sent a Compliment to Mr. *Russel* to let him know, that altho he was unable to wait on him himself, he desired he would accept of a Dinner at his Garden, about 2 Miles out of Town. He sent two of his Sons with this Compliment, and at the same time they desired Mr. *Russel* would invite all the Christians in Town.

OCTOBER the 1st, the Company Oct. 1
having been invited the Night before, and Horses being brought in the Morning from the *Bashaw*, we set out, accompanied by Admiral *Perez*, and several of the chief *Moors* of the Town. The Christians were, besides Mr. *Russel's* Family, the *French* Consul, Mr. *Alexander*, a Greek Merchant, Mr. *French*, a Merchant from
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Cadiz ; Captain *Fountain*, Captain *Campbell*, Consul *Hatfield*, Mr. *Bosville*, Mr. *Butler*, Mr. *Ryadon*, *English* Merchants. After a very pleasant but short Ride we came to the Garden, where we found great Preparations making for our Entertainment : The *Moors* upon these Occasions find plenty of every thing but Drink ; but for that the *English* generally take care of themselves : for besides Chairs, Tables, Knives, Forks, Plates, Table-Linen, &c. we had 2 or 3 Mules, loaded with Wine, Brandy, Sugar, and Utensils for Punch.

NEAR the Place where we were to dine, we found sitting upon a large Carpet a *Moorish* Consort of Musick ; some of the Musicians were the same as had been with *Aboggly*, the late Embassador, in *England* : to these were added Boys, who danced in very odd Postures, to as odd Musick ; however, they seemed to keep time all together, and accompanied their Instruments with their Voices, some beat time with their Hands, others stamped with their Feet : The whole seemed rather to distract than to divert the Ear. Yet both the Musicians and our *Moorish* Acquaintance seemed highly delighted with the Performance : and as there seemed to be a general good Humour and a thorow
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Inclination among the *Moors* to please us ; we let them see we were not behind hand with them, but shewed a thorow Satisfaction in every thing they did.

WE dined under a large Tree, and had great plenty of Flesh, Fish and Fowl ; some dressed after the *English* manner, and some after the *Moorish*, with excellent Cuscucu : The *Moorish* Gentlemen as they do not use Knives, Forks or Plates, dined by themselves in a little Gallery in sight of us. The *Moors* have not found out so many Wants as we have ; for when their Dishes are served up, they all wash their Hands, then tuck up their Sleeves, and every Man puts his Hand in the Dish and takes up as much in his Hand as he intends to put in his Mouth*. Their Meat whether boil'd or roasted, is done so much, they can pull it to pieces without any trouble ; but their beloved Dish is Cuscucu, which is fine Flower, grained like Hemp-feed, and stewed over Fowls, Mutton, Roots, &c. When 'tis enough, they put the Flower thus grained into a large Dish, leaving a Hollow in the middle, into which they put the Meat and Roots, and then they pour the Broth all

* N.B. The *Moors* before they eat lift up their Eyes to Heaven and say, In the Name of God ; and when they have done, Thank God.

round it ; this Dish is generally very high seasoned with Garlick, Onions, Spices, &c. and they garnish it with the Yolks of hard Eggs ; so the whole makes a very nourishing Food, and withal very heating, that what they want in drinking Wine, and other strong Liquors, they make up in Spices, &c. Our Desert consisted of the Fruits of the Country, such as Oranges, Grapes, Figs, Pomegranats, Melons, excellent good, both Water and Musk. After we had dined it was pleasant to see how the Musick and common *Moors* laid about them ; every Man shovelling into his Mouth with such Expedition as if both his Hands were not enough to feed him. We found our Musick, like most of that sort of Gentry every where else, very fond of Wine ; for if we had given them as much as they would have drank, they would not have seen the way home that Night.

THE *Moorish* Gentlemen hapned to be all *Moro Finos*, that is, Men of the Law ; and this is very rare among so many : Yet they drank our Healths in Water, that of the Sultan's *Bashaw*, &c. not forgetting the Gentleman who made the Feast.

BETWIXT whiles we rambled about the Garden, which abounded with every thing that was pleasant and useful, being a Mixture of a Kitchen Garden, Fruit-Garden, and a Flower-Close; behind the Garden ran a River, with a Door to descend unto it.

HIGHLY pleased with the Place, as well as our Entertainment, in the Evening we returned home, full of all that frolicksome Mirth which attends the Bottle, galloping and scampering after the *Moorish* manner; every Man with a long Reed in his Hand, instead of a Lance, with which we attacked each other.

THE next Morning his Excellency *October 2*, the *Bashaw* sent word to Mr. *Russel* by Admiral *Perez*, that at 4 in the Afternoon he intended Mr. *Russel* a Visit; and accordingly came without Company, attended only by his own Servants.

WHENEVER a *Bashaw* goes out in his own Government, he has always a Sword carried before him.

THE *Bashaw* drank Tea with Mr. *Russel*, and told him he was now preparing

ring every thing for his Journey, which had been retarded by reason *Bashaw Hamet* had render'd the Roads unsafe : But in reality the Reason for deferring it, was expecting *Muley Abdelmeleck* was marching to *Mequinez*, according to the Reports every Day spread.

THE *Bashaw* acquainted Mr. *Russel* he had taken care he should be well accommodated upon the Road, and that he had wrote to his Relations at New *Fez* to come and meet him, and lodge him in his own House, which should be at his Service during his Stay there ; and that he had also wrote to his Brother at *Mequinez*, to the same Effect.

THEN the *Bashaw* desired he might see the Presents designed for the Emperor, which Mr. *Russel* readily complied with, because it had been customary.

THE Present was as follows :

A large Crystal Sconce with 12 Branches.

11 Bales of coarse Cloth, each Bale containing 3 Pieces.

3 Boxes of Super-fine Cloth, containing 15 Pieces.

1 Box

1 Box of *French* Linen, called *Brittannies*.

2 Boxes, containing each 14 Loaves of Double Refined Sugar.

1 Box of *China* Ware.

1 Box containing 18 Pounds of Tea.

1 Box containing 3 large *China* Jars of Sweetmeats.

1 Box of Toys.

1 Box with Brocades, Silver Tabbies, Thread Sattins, and Gold Lace.

1 Case, containing a Gun and one pair of Pistols.

4 Chests of *Florence*.

1 Box containing Hollands and Cambricks.

THE *Bashaw* seemed very much pleased with the Presents, and assured Mr. *Rassel* he would be very welcome at Court.

JUST as the *Bashaw* was going out of our Doors, he was met by a *Moor*, who with many obsequious Cringes put a large Bag of Money in his Hand. The *Bashaw* took the Bag with a smiling Countenance, and the Person followed him at a distance. It was not known who the *Moor* was, or what he gave the Money for, but it was supposed it was to buy his Pardon on

some Account or other ; for Money does all things in this Government, nor is there any Crime it will not excuse.

CAPTAIN *Fountain* (who was recommended by my Lord *Portmore* to the *Bashaw*, as a Gentleman employed upon the King of *England's* Account, to furnish Fascines, Pickets, Gabions, or whatever the Garison of *Gibraltar* should have occasion for from *Tetuan*) came to acquaint Mr. *Russel* that he met with several Delays and Obstructions of different kinds, occasioned, as he believed, by one *Mordecai* a *Jew*, who had been concerned in the former Contract ; and that out of Envy because he was not employed in the present Contract, he had put the People of the Town upon new and extravagant Pretences, such as before they never thought on, viz. that each of the King's Transports should be obliged to pay 2 Barrels of Powder, and that in case more Fascines were wanted, the Town expected 1000 Ducats *, as a Present. Captain *Fountain* therefore desired Mr. *Russel* would join with him, in representing to the *Bashaw* how unjust, how unreasonable, and unfriendly their Demands were at a time when they

* N. B. 4 Ducats make a *Moidoro*.

took so much Money from *Gibraltar*, and when the Admiral had but just before made them a Present of Powder.

MR. *Ruffel* therefore sent a Message to the *Bashaw*, acquainting him he had something to say to him which regarded the Interest of the King his Master. The *Bashaw* sent for Answer, that to avoid Ceremony he would meet at four a-Clock in the Great House of the late *Bashaw*.

ACCORDINGLY at 4 a Clock Mr. *Ruffel*, accompanied by Captain *Fountain*, Captain *Campbell*, &c. went to the *Bashaw's* Great House: As they entred the great Door, the *Moors* of the Country were bringing before the *Bashaw* a Deserter from *Ceuta*; he proved a *French* Man, an handsome young Fellow, and seemed to be much confounded at our Sight. We ask'd him some Questions, to which he gave several very confused Answers: He was taken aside, till Mr. *Ruffel* and Captain *Fountain* had acquainted the *Bashaw* with their Business. Mr. *Ruffel* then acquainted the *Bashaw* that the Transports were not Merchants Ships employed in Trade, but that they were employed by the King to furnish *Gibraltar* with

with Fascines, which were for the Defence of the Place. and not Goods for Trade subject to Duty. Besides that, Ships employed by the King never paid Duties or Port Charges of any kind; so this Affair was dropped, and the *Bashaw* seemed to be ashamed of it.

CAPTAIN *Fountain* then urged, that it was owing to the Mismanagement of the *Jews* in the late Contract for the Fascines, &c. that had occasion'd my Lord *Portmore's* sending him over to see that Justice and Expedition might be used for the future; and therefore he begg'd the *Bashaw* would interpose his Authority to further those Ends.

AND that for the future, he desired the *Bashaw* would be so good as to appoint some Person to treat with him for such things the Garrison might stand in need of, that he might be at a Certainty. As for the *Jews* putting the People upon asking a Present, it was so unreasonable, that his Excellency might easily see from whence it came, and urged that no People ever did more than pay for what they had, which we had always done, and even before-hand; which was the Reason the last Contract was not comply'd with as it ought to be: So that the Affair of the Present was also dropped.

dropped. To the rest the *Bashaw* answered, that the former Contract was made before he came to the Government, in times of Confusion, therefore he was not answerable for it ; that for the future he would appoint some Person to treat with him, and that he should meet with all the Justice and Dispatch he required ; and as Captain *Fountain* intended for *Gibraltar* very soon, the *Bashaw* desired him to present his Service to my Lord *Portmore*, and assure him of all things on his part for the Service of *Gibraltar*. At taking Leave, the *Bashaw's* Brother desired Captain *Fountain* upon his Return, which was to be very soon, to bring him a Pair of *English* Pistols from *Gibraltar*, which he promised. I mention this Trifle purely that the Reader may see the *Moors* never omit the least Opportunity of begging something or other for themselves, as we found upon a hundred other Occasions.

OCTOBER the third, in the Morn-October 3.
ing while Mr. *Russel* was abroad, one of the King's Negro Eunuchs, lately come from *Mequinez*, came to our House, and inquired for the *English* Ambassador ; Admiral *Perez* happened to be in the House, and told him the Ambassador was gone out. He seared himself down, and called for

for Tea, as insolently as if he had been at home. *Perez* seemed to pay the Eunuch a great deal of Respect, and as I happened to be at home, I desired *Perez* to stay, and asked him what I should do with him; Admiral *Perez* desired he might have Tea made him, and a good Look-out might be kept, lest he and his Attendants should take any thing that did not belong to them. I ordered some Tea to be made, and Admiral *Perez* and I drank some with him. He told *Perez* he was sent by the King for Mr. *Russel*, and that his Majesty was angry with the *Bashaw* for detaining Mr. *Russel* so long. He gave himself prodigious insolent Airs, like a Person of assured Authority, and as one sent from such a Master as he came from. He filled about the Tea himself, and gave Cups to all his Servants, which were seven or eight; filling the Cups full of Sugar, until at last we would give him no more. After Tea he called for Syder, and drank several Bottles.

ALL this time he romanced in a prodigious manner; saying, when I asked him by an Interpreter concerning the Emperor's Health and Person, that the Emperor was so handsome when one looked on him, there was no taking one's Eyes off. He said the Emperor's Troops were
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no more to be numbred than the Sands of the Sea : He extremely magnified *Muley Abdelmeleck's* Loss. Admiral *Perez* likewise asked him after several *Alcaydes* and Persons about the Court, to which he gave just such Answers as he thought proper, without having the least Regard to Truth. When he went away he was for pocketing the Remainder of a Pound of Tea ; but as his Behaviour was become so troublesome, I did not treat him with the Civility I intended, and took it away from him. This Eunuch was young, very smooth-faced and lusty, extraordinary well dressed, and well attended ; his Habit no way inferior to the *Bashaw's*. They are made use of as State Messengers from the Emperor to the Governors of Provinces, &c. who caresses them and make them large Presents, for fear of their misrepresenting them at Court : Besides, most of the Presents that are made by the Governors to the Emperor's Women, go thro' their Hands, and all other Correspondence with them ; so that they as often come out upon the Women's Business as the Emperor's, which gives them great Authority, and for want of a better Correspondence with the World, makes them so intolerably insolent.

IN the Afternoon we all took leave of Captain *Fountain* and Captain *Campbell*, who were going for *Gibraltar*, the Wind being fair: I accompanied them to the Water-side, heartily concerned for losing so considerable a part of our Company.

October 4. IN the Evening we walked out in the Fields as usual: but this Evening we were overtook by several *Moorish* Women, who looking about and seeing no *Moors* near them, seemed very free; they pulled off their Veils, or rather Clothes, which cover their Faces; they laughed, they chattered to us, and even walked up and jostled us, in a wanton Mirth; we happened to have no Interpreter with us, so only smiled and seemed pleased with what they did. Mr. *Hatfield* said, he believed them Ladies of Pleasure, of which *Barbary* does not want its Share, as may be seen by several Objects in the Streets; there being more People in *Tetuan* without Noses, than ever I saw in any other Town of that Bigness.

IN the Morning *Ali Ben Atta*, October 5. and several *Grandeess* of the Court, just arrived from *Mequinez*, came to visit Mr. *Ruffel*. It was said that *Ali Beg Atta* was the King's own Uncle by the Mother's side. They made the same Compliments to Mr. *Ruffel* as the Eunuch had done, who now accompanied them, by saying how acceptable Mr. *Ruffel's* coming to Court would be to the Emperor; how great a Friend the Emperor was to the *English*; and that if the King had a thousand *English*, he would give him them all.

THEY pretended their Business from Court was to make a Peace between *Bashaw Hamet* of *Tangier*, and the *Totuanners*: but in reality they were the Friends of *Bashaw Hamet*, and both they and the Eunuch were sent by him as Spies, under the Pretence of mediating a Peace; for in fact the Court was all along in *Bashaw Hamet's* Interest, and intirely partial to him. And tho the Court did send them another *Bashaw*, it was thought to be out of Necessity, and not of Choice; and that he was rather a Spy upon them than any thing else, and therefore the Town was always jealous of him.

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October 6. THE Day after these Grandees were come to Town, *Bashaw Hamet* arrived in sight of the Town from *Tangier*, which is but 40 Miles from *Tetuan*. He came now with a greater Force of Horse and Foot than the last time, and threatened to attack the Town in good earnest: He had marched in the Night, so that the Town had no notice of his March, till his Troops appeared in sight. The Castle fired several Shot to alarm the Country, and the Inhabitants drew out to their Breast-work, and fir'd several Shot from their Line: But the *Bashaw* pitched his Camp out of Gun-shot.

THE King's Uncle, the Negro Eunuch, and the rest that came with them, pretended to go out to *Bashaw Hamet* and procure a Peace, but never returned; which made it presently thought they only came as Spies, and to be assisting to the *Bashaw* in his attacking the Town.

ABOUT Noon *Bashaw Hamet* sent a Flag of Truce to the Town, demanding 40000 Ducats of the Town for the Damage they had done his fine House and Gardens, and for the Plunder they had made of his Goods, &c. threatening in case

case of Refusal, and not complying before Night, to storm the Town next Day.

BUT the Regency of the Town returned him a haughty Answer, saying, they had nothing but Powder and Ball at his Service; and wishing him to begin when he pleased.

THE Inhabitants having been under Arms all Night, at their Breast-work, and the Enemy being very near, Mr. Butler, Mr. Bosville, Mr. Welch, Mr. Ryadon Merchants, and my self, walked out about 10 in the Morning, to see what Disposition the Inhabitants had made for their Defence, and likewise to take a View of the Enemy's Camp. We found the Breast-work well manned; the Inhabitants completely armed with Musquet, Cartouch-Box, Pistol and Cimetar, and under no manner of Apprehension; believing the Horse in which consisted *Bashaw Hamet's* Strength, could not come to attack them, and therefore seemed very much to despise the Enemy. Reports made the Enemy sometimes more, sometimes less, from 7000 to 10: but the chief Strength of the *Bashaw* consisted in 800 Horse, whereas the Town had not above a hundred. And Horse in this Country are so terrible to Foot, that 500 Foot will fly
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from 50 Horse, in a Place where the Horse can come to attack them; because the Foot have no Discipline or Order to prevent the Horse from breaking in upon them.

TO encourage the Townsmen, *Bashaw Busfra* was on Horse-back, his two Brothers, his Secretary and Servants, to the Number of about 30, riding up and down, encouraging the Inhabitants: We walked up to him, and lent him our Glasse, to take a nearer View of the Enemy, and then we took leave and returned home. We had not been an Hour at home, but we heard several great Guns and some small Arms fired; when going to the Top of the House to see what was the matter, we heard nothing but dreadful Cries, and People flying over the Tops of the Houses: We could not imagine what was the matter, leaving all quiet but just before.

WHEN presently Admiral *Perez* and his Servant came running over the Houses, begging for God's sake we would open the Door and let them in: The Admiral was so faint we put him to bed, and had much a-do to keep him from fainting, with all the Cordial Drops our Doctor could give him. When he came a little to himself, he told us the Town was

was taken, *Bashaw Busfra* killed, and *Bashaw Hamet* in possession of the Town; and that he himself escaped by leaping a Wall, being pursued by several People. He said the Inhabitants were almost all killed, and his Fears had so multiplied things he scarce knew what he said. The Town was in such a Consternation that all the Christians came to our House, and brought their Books, Money, and best of their Effects: and the Top of our House was immediately filled with Women, every one believing if any House in Town was safe, it would be ours; not only on account of Mr. *Russel's* being there, but also because it behoved the *Bashaw* to secure the King's Present, which was in our House. Another of *Perez's* Servants was shot in the Arm, at the Top of the Houses, as he was escaping to our House: Our Cook also came home shot thro' the Cheek, and wounded in several Places. *Cedi Ali*, who was *Aboggly's* Companion in *England*, and our Caterer, was slain: The Fight lasted in the Town, and upon the Tops of the Houses, above three Hours, before the *Refseens* were drove out of Town. It was some Days before we could intirely depend upon the Particulars of the Action, so much did People's Accounts vary: The Town endeavouring to conceal their Loss, and magnify that of *Bashaw*

shaw Hamet. But one thing they could not conceal from us, which was, that most of the principal Men in Town, who were of our Acquaintance, were among the Slain. Of *Hadge Lucas's* two Sons, who made us the Entertainment in the Garden of their Father, the one was killed out-right ; he was one of the comeliest *Moors* I ever saw, and was to have gone Ambassador to *England* in the room of *Aboggly* : The other Son that dined with us that Day, and is his Father's Deputy in the Customs, was left among the Dead, being cut to the Skull in several Places ; but he lived to recover. Several others whom we were acquainted with, shared the like Fate ; and had not *Bashaw Hamet's* People left a certain Victory for Plunder, the Town had been entirely their own, so great was the first Consternation among the People.

I CANNOT give the Reader a better Account of the Battle, than what I sent a few Days after in a Letter to Colonel *Hargrave* at *Gibraltar*.

‘ S I R,

‘ MR. *Russel's* Journey to *Mequinez*,
 ‘ has been retarded by the several At-
 ‘ tempts

‘tempts that have been made upon this
‘Town by *Bashaw Hamet*.

‘AND as I doubt not but your Ac-
‘counts from *Tangier* will differ much from
‘ours, pray take the following.

‘On *Saturday* last, about Noon, while
‘the Inhabitants of this Town were a-
‘musing themselves by looking upon *Ba-
‘shaw Hamet’s* Camp, they were sur-
‘prized on a sudden, at the sight of a
‘large Party of Horse, which had got
‘upon the Hill above the Town, and
‘were coming down betwixt the Town
‘and the Breast-work, by which means
‘they would have cut off the Inhabitants
‘from the Town. As soon as a Signal
‘was made from *Bashaw Hamet’s* Party
‘of Horse upon the Hill, his whole Camp
‘was in Motion ; one Party marched di-
‘rectly to the Breast-work, another Party
‘appeared on the other side the River be-
‘low the Town.

‘THE Inhabitants had made no Dif-
‘position to fight the Enemy, but the
‘very way they expected them to come ;
‘and never offered to make a Front against
‘the Horse that were coming down the
‘Hill, which they might have done, and
‘picked them all off ; by reason the

' Hill was so steep they were obliged to
 ' ride very slow : but the novelty of the
 ' thing was so great a Surprize, that every
 ' one quitted the Breast-work, and made
 ' for the Town, without giving one Fire.
 ' This gave the *Refreens* an Opportunity
 ' to enter on all sides, and the Horse o-
 ' vertaking the Gentlemen who were hea-
 ' vier armed, and not so light of Foot as
 ' the common People, the Slaughter fell
 ' most among them. *Bashaw Busfra*
 ' was one of the first who rode off, with
 ' his Brothers and Servants, and has not
 ' yet been heard of. *Bashaw Hamet's*
 ' People entred the Town pell-mell with
 ' the Inhabitants, and drove all before
 ' them, till they came to the Castel-
 ' aria, a small Square about the middle
 ' of the Town, where the Mercers and
 ' chief Shop-keepers have their Shops.
 ' In this Confusion the Rabble, covetous
 ' of Plunder, dispers'd themselves, and
 ' every man fell to breaking open Houses,
 ' and this saved the Town ; for the Inha-
 ' bitants by this means had leisure to get
 ' to the Tops of their Houses, and with
 ' very little danger to themselves, killed
 ' *Bashaw Hamet's* People as they were
 ' carrying off their Plunder : and finding
 ' no considerable Party to make head
 ' against them, drove them all out of
 ' Town,

‘ Town, giving no quarter on either
‘ side, to such as fell into their Hands.

‘ *BASHAW Hamet* having seen his
‘ People enter the Town, thought all
‘ was safe there ; so he ordered another
‘ Party at the same time to attack the
‘ Castle above the Town : This was done
‘ with so much Resolution that they plant-
‘ ed their Colours under the very Walls
‘ of the Castle, and kept such a Fire the
‘ People in the Castle could not show their
‘ Heads. We saw this whole Action from
‘ the Top of our House, and every Shot
‘ that was fired : *Bashaw Hamet’s* Bro-
‘ ther, and some of his Horse, rode up
‘ such a Precipice as one would think im-
‘ possible, to encourage their Men ; but
‘ for want of Scaling Ladders, or Cannon
‘ to make a Breach, they were obliged to
‘ draw off, and suffered pretty much in
‘ their Retreat.

‘ *BASHAW Hamet* was so enraged at
‘ this Disappointment, that he burnt all
‘ the Plunder he found in his Camp, and
‘ punished several of his People.

‘ THIS occasioned so great a Disorder
‘ in his Camp, that they forgot to make
‘ use of the only Means which was still
‘ left in their Hands, to take the Town ;

which was the 16 Pieces of Cannon left
 upon the Breast-work, which if he had
 turned upon the Town, there being Shot
 near them, he might have beat the Town
 about their Ears: But instead of that,
 they drew off to their first Camp, lea-
 ving the Cannon behind them, without
 so much as nailing them, or I believe
 thinking of them, until it was too late.
 So that in the Night the Inhabitants took
 Courage, went out, and drew the Cannon
 into the Town; since that the Towns-
 men have barricaded each Avenue and
 Street, and planted Cannon loaded with
 Partridge Shot, and keep Guard on the
 Tops of their Houses; in which lies
 the Strength of the Town.

YOU cannot form, Sir, a Notion
 despicable enough of these People in
 point of Soldierly. Both the *Bashaws*
 took care of themselves; the *Bashaw*
 of *Tangier* never came into Danger him-
 self, but kept upon a neighbouring Hill;
 which was the principal and only Rea-
 son his Affairs went so ill in Town.

ADMIRAL *Perez*, who armed
 himself and Servants, and took part
 with the Town against *Bashaw Hamet*,
 was one of the first that shifted for him-
 self, and has never lain out of our House
 since;

‘ since; nor, I suppose, will nor, while
 ‘ *Bashaw Hamet* is before the Town.
 ‘ Consul *Hatfield*, and his Partner, have
 ‘ left their House, and lie at ours, as
 ‘ thinking it the safest.

‘ On *Wednesday* last the *Bashaw* at-
 ‘ tempted the Town again, and about a
 ‘ dozen of his People forced their Way
 ‘ thro’ a Wall into an Inn; but not being
 ‘ well seconded, were cut to pieces pre-
 ‘ sently.

‘ THIS Success has very much encour-
 ‘ aged the Town; and *Bashaw Hamet*
 ‘ finding he could do nothing without Can-
 ‘ non, raised his Camp Yesterday, and
 ‘ marched for *Tangier*.

‘ THE Town confess the Loss, du-
 ‘ ring these Actions, of 350 Men, amongst
 ‘ which are several of the principal Inha-
 ‘ bitants; and they give but *Bashaw Ha-*
 ‘ *met* has lost 1000, among which, they say,
 ‘ are several of his Kindred.

‘ THIS Town is in great want of
 ‘ Powder, and therefore they have sent over
 ‘ *Cardinash*, as Agent, to *Gibraltar* in
 ‘ a small Boat, to buy some at any Price:
 ‘ The Town has recommended him to the
 ‘ Governor, praying his Assistance in re-
 ‘ turn

‘ turn for what *Gibraltar* has had from
 ‘ this Place.

‘ *THE Moors* here have ordered the
 ‘ *Jews* to write to their *Jewish* Corre-
 ‘ spondents at *Gibraltar*, that in case any
 ‘ *Jew* from thence, furnish *Bashaw Hamet*
 ‘ at *Tangier* with Powder, or Arms, they
 ‘ massacre all the *Jews* in this Town.’

I am, &c.

Tetuan, the 13th of *October*, 1727.

AS soon as *Bashaw Hamet* was march-
 ed off, and the Streets were opened, we
 walked out, with some chief *Moors* of the
 Town, to see what Damage had been done,
 and saw above 500 Shops and Houses
 which had been broke open, so that many
 of the principal Shop-keepers were ruined:
 They led us to the Inn where the *Bashaw's*
 People broke in upon the last Attack;
 there we saw the Bodies lie in a very
 mangled Condition, and the Townsmen
 would not suffer them to be buried, that
 their Children might see the Sight and re-
 member the Quarrel: and they taught
 their Children in the Street to call *Bashaw*
Hamet, and the *Refceens*, all the opprobrious
 Names they could invent. After this Sight
 they

they led us out of Town, between the Town and the Lines, where we saw great Numbers of dead Bodies, which they would not suffer to be buried likewise, but flung them into a Field, out of the Road, and suffered the Dogs to feed upon them until they had devour'd them, to the great Scandal of Human Nature ; and above a Week after, as we walked the same way, we saw Dogs feeding upon the same Bodies.

AND notwithstanding all the Arguments we could use with Admiral *Perez*, who was chose one of the Governors of the Town after the *Bashaw* run away, we could not prevail on him to get those Carcases buried ; tho we represented to him it might make the Dogs run mad, or occasion a Plague.

SEVERAL poor Creatures of the *Bashaw's* Party were taken in Town, several Days after the Action, in Holes where they had hid themselves, thinking to find an Opportunity to escape ; but they were no sooner seized, but their Necks were chopped backwards, and not quite cut off ; which is among them counted a contemptible way of cutting a Man's Throat.

ONE poor Man was taken that had not eat for some Days ; they carried him to Prison in order to give him Victuals, that his Pain might be the greater when they should kill him : and Admiral *Perez* dining with us that Day, and telling us the Story at Dinner, we ask'd him what they would do with the poor Man whom they had thus taken in cold Blood ; he answer'd, *Kill him to Morrow, I believe, kill him to Morrow* : But upon representing how barbarous and cruel this was in cool Blood, and if it was to be his own Case how hard he would think it, and that besides if *Bashaw Hamet* should hear these things, and get any of them into his Power, what they must expect ; we reason'd the Case so long with *Perez*, he was ashamed of it, and promised to interceed with his Brother Governors : so as a Compliment to Mr. *Russel*, and upon his Intercession, they said they spared his Life.

DURING *Bashaw Busfra's* Absence, every one claimed a Share in the Government ; so that there was very little Order in Town, or Respect to Persons. In this Interregnum two of the most impudent of the *Divan*, as they called themselves, came to Mr. *Russel* who then was at Consul *Hatfield's* House, where we dined ;
pre-

pretending they were Deputies from the rest: They first applied themselves to Consul *Hatfield*, to know if he could furnish the Town with any Powder*; he told them it was not in his Power; upon which they applied to Mr. *Russel*, desiring he would undertake to write to the Admiral, and the Governor of *Gibraltar*, for Powder for them, and in return they would give Fascines, &c.

MR. *Russel* answered, he could not undertake any such Matter; that as they were going to send *Cardinalsh* over, he would write to his Friends to assist him; that if any Merchants, or Captains of Ships had any to spare, they would be glad to sell them Powder at the Market-price; but that for the King's Powder he could not answer for it, there being a great want in the Garison; and that the Peace not being settled, it was not known how soon a War might break out again.

ON which they put themselves in a Passion, and said, they did not know any Business a Consul or Embassador had there, if they could not be supplied with such things as they stood in need of.

* N.B. If they could have got him or Mr. *Russel* to have engaged, they then would not have paid for it.

BUT upon considering better of the Matter, they were glad to accept Mr. *Russel's* Letters of Recommendation; and we afterwards came to see some of these upstart Governors smart for their Insolence.

Octob. 10. THE Captain of the Port was so complaisant as to bring all the Letters from *Gibraltar* to Mr. *Russel's* House, and open the Packet there, even before the Inhabitants had their Letters.

Octob. 12. GENERAL *Bollife*, of the Mountains, who flung himself into Town with a great Party of Mountaineers the Day before the *Bashaw* attacked the Town, came to make Mr. *Russel* a Visit; and as he was the first Person who took up Arms in this Country for the sake of Liberty, we had great Curiosity to see him. He could not be prevailed upon to drink any thing but Tea: He is a very goodly Person, about 40; strong and handsome; with such a genteel Air, if one had seen him in any other Country than *Barbary*, one would not have imagined him to have been a *Moor*, especially a Mountaineer.

BASHAW Busfra, who had not fled ^{Octob. 15.} to *Megninez* as was given out, but concealed himself among the Mountains, until he heard *Bashaw Hamet* was gone, came to Town; he sent word to give notice to the Town about 4 Hours before he entered, and was met on Horse-back by Admiral *Perez*, and some of the ruling Part of the Town: However, the Town did not trust him with much Power after this, and talked of lessening his Allowance.

CAPTAIN *Fountain*, and Mr. *Meure* ^{16.} the Engineer, arrived from *Gibraltar* with two Transports: Captain *Fountain* came to contract for Fascines, to complete our Works, in case the Siege should be begun again; and also to contract for Fire-Wood for the Garison.

WE went in a Body to compliment the ^{17.} *Bashaw* upon his Return to Town, but did not find him in that good Humour he used to be in; which made us believe he met with but a cold Reception from the People. And as now the Power seemed to be intirely devolved upon the Council of the Town, that is, an Assembly of the principal and most active People, Captain *Fountain* agreed with them for the Fascines and Wood at Mr. *Russel's* House: But there

there is no describing or conceiving the Difficulty of making a Bargain with the *Moors*; nothing contents them, neither do their own Demands satisfy them; for as fast as you make one Concession, they run to another: and you are pretty well off at last if they perform one half of their Bargain, even after you have agreed to their own Terms.

NOTHING material happen'd till the 21st, when Captain *Fountain* invited us to go and spend a Day among the Wood-Cutters, to see how the Falcines went on; and as it was a pleasant Ride, we proposed to dine there, and carried our Victuals and Liquor with us: The Place where the Falcines were cut, is near the Water-side, in a Bay, within sight of the Garison of *Centa*; but the Garison either did not see them, or did not know what they were about, or else no doubt but they would have disturbed them. Captain *Fountain* encouraged the Fellows to keep up to the Measure, and promised them a great Feast if they finished within the time agreed for: he likewise promised small Gratuities to the Overseers, beyond what the Town gave them; so the Work went on very chearfully. In the mean time we erected an Arbour for our selves to dine in, and we passed our Afternoon very agreeably.

AFTER

AFTER we came home at Night, while we were at Cards, an Accident happened which very much surprized us all : Mr. *Russel* had hired a *Moorish* Cook, who was a very good one, and had always been bred up with the Christians ; we had another Servant in the House, a *Jew* : the Servants, *Moors*, *Jews*, and Christians, were all at play together in a little Room they us'd to eat in, when on a sudden we heard a dreadful Scream of Murder, and presently the *Jew* came running in, with a ghastly Countenance, and a Stream of Blood running from him ; he fell down and fainted away, so we imagined he was killed.

BEFORE we could get out to know what was the Matter, the Cook, who had stabbed him, was fled over our House and gone. With much Difficulty our Doctor stopped the Blood and recovered him out of his Fit, but put him to bed that Night without any hopes of his Recovery : there was no probing the Wound that Night, for he would have bled to death.

MR. *Russel* sent immediately to Admiral *Perez*, who came and was told the Accident : He went to the People in power, and a Search was made after the Cook,

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who

who before this was got over the Top of the House, and into a Saint's House. These Houses have the Power in this Country to protect Murderers, as the Church has in Popish Countries; so the *Divan* pretended they could give no Satisfaction: However, Mr. *Russel* talked to *Perez*, that the Town ought to stir in this Affair, and make an Example of the Fellow; or else if a *Moor* is allowed to stab any one in his House, no Person was safe, and there was no living in the Country; and urged to him what Respect his Person and House had in *London*.

YET it all signified but little; therefore in the Morning Mr. *Russel* desired I would wait on the *Bashaw*, to acquaint him with the Accident, and to tell him if Mr. *Russel* had not Satisfaction, he did not think it safe to proceed to *Mequinez*.

THE *Bashaw* heard my Interpreter patiently, and behaved courteously; and I perceived he had been talking of the Affair before I came in, for he had all the Chiefs of the Town with him, expecting some such thing.

THE *Bashaw* said he wished they could have taken the *Moor*, they would have been very glad to have punished him,
and

and given Mr. *Russel* Satisfaction ; and likewise wished we had taken him, and they or we might have punished him as we pleased : But as the *Moor* was a Servant of Mr. *Russel*'s own hiring, and bringing into the House, and the Quarrel was with another Servant in the same House, they could not look upon it as an Insult offered to him or his House, seeing it was not done by the *Moors* without Doors ; and that Mr. *Russel* himself must be answerable for such *Moors* he takes into his Service, seeing neither he nor the Town had any thing to do with them. We foresaw this Answer before I went, but yet both Mr. *Russel* and my self thought it was proper to make a Noise in the Town about it, tho nothing farther could be expected.

UPON Inquiry, it seems the Occasion of the Quarrel was this ; the *Jew* had given the *Moor* some pert Answer, presuming the other dared not have offered in Mr. *Russel*'s House to have done what he did ; for otherwise the *Jews* are in the greatest Fear, and pay the greatest Submission to the *Moors* possible, calling the meanest *Moor* Sir, with all the Forms of Respect : whereas the *Moors* of the meanest Quality, disdain to say to the *Jews* any other than *Jew* do this, or *Jew* do that.

AS the Wound was given with one of our large round-pointed Case Knives, it did not prove mortal ; the Knife making a large Wound between the Ribs, but flanting.

O&ob. 29. THE Square Fort the Town had been building the whole Summer, to guard the South Entrance of the Town, fell down a second Time, to the great Grief and Discouragement of the Inhabitants. This Fort was a square Tower of 50 Foot Basis, and 30 Foot height ; almost adjoining to the Town Wall, and designed for a Platform of 12 Guns : As soon as I heard of this Disaster, I walked out to see it ; and found *Paiz* the Smith, who was called Deputy-Governor, an active, strong, laborious Fellow, getting all the People about him to remove the Rubbish, in order to repair it : This was the second time one whole Side had tumbled down, occasioned by putting too great a Weight upon the Walls. This Fort was designed to be such another as that built to guard the Landing-place ; but as that was made in Times of Leisure and Security, they had made that Tower hollow, and turned an Arch over, and filled it level for the Platform. But this, for Expedition, they had filled up with solid Earth.

HOW-

HOWEVER, not knowing how soon they might have a second Visit from *Bashaw Hamet*, they resolved to lose no time ; and therefore drove all the *Jews* to the Work, (as Labourers) got all the Musick of the Town to play, and employed the very Boys to drive Asses, and carry Stones, &c.

THE same Day arrived an Express from old *Fez*, giving an Account that a Quarrel had arose between new *Fez* and old ; and that the Inhabitants of the former had killed great Numbers of the *Ludyres*, who are termed the King's Relations, and are placed in new *Fez* as a sort of Garison or Citadel over old *Fez* ; which City has ever been a struggling with their Princes for Liberty. We could perceive this to cause a secret Joy in the Countenances of all the People in the Town, who really wish'd for a Change of Government as well as the People of *Fez*.

THIS Joy was very short liv'd ; for O^{Mo}. 30. next Day an Express arrived from *Mequinez*, to *Bashaw Busfra*, acquainting him that the Emperor was pleased to appoint *Bashaw Hamet Bashaw* of *Tetuan*, and all the Towns and Country he formerly enjoyed, with the same Rights and Authority

as heretofore ; commanding all People to obey him as such, on pain of being treated as Rebels by the Emperor : And at the same time *Bashaw Busfra* was ordered immediately to quit the Government, and repair to Court, and to bring Mr. *Russel* with him.

THIS unexpected News astonished the whole Town, caused an universal Damp upon all their Spirits, and made them hold a grand Council at the *Bashaw's* House.

AT length it was agreed upon to go on with fortifying the Town, and to perish, all of them, rather than admit of *Bashaw Hamet* for their Governor, of whom they had already too much Experience ever to trust upon any Treaty or pretended Terms of Reconciliation, which they knew were impossible to his Nature when once he had power to break them.

THEY were sure the least they had to expect from him was, that sooner or later, he would put to death all the principal Actors against him, and seize all they had ; besides imposing an immoderate Fine upon the rest of the Inhabitants.

NAY, so determined were they not to have the least Confidence in him, that
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in case they found themselves unable to keep him out of the Town, they resolved to fly to *Ceuta*, and rather trust to the *Spaniards*.

HOWEVER it was thought necessary as yet not to push things to Extremity, but to shew a sort of Compliance with the Emperor's Orders, finding *Muley Abdelmeleck* did not come forward as they had been expecting for two Months ; and since they could not hear what he was doing, or in what Condition he was in, it was resolved *Bashaw Busfra* should immediately set out for *Mequinez*, accompanied by Mr. *Ruffel*, and the Present for the Emperor, which they knew the Courtiers had been expecting some time. And to shew they did not shake off their Dependence upon the Emperor, they sent ten Deputies of the Town, to implore his Majesty's Protection, and that he would graciously hear their just Complaints against *Bashaw Hamet*, and restore them *Bashaw Busfra* ; whose just and mild Government was the only means left to comfort and encourage the People, who had been so oppressed and ruined by his Predecessor : And in order to make this Deputation more solemn, ten Orphans were sent, whose Fathers had been killed in the late Fights with *Bashaw Hamet*.

BUT to make this Deputation successful, and that nothing might be wanting, the Deputies were furnished with a very moving Present, for the first Minister, the Negro *Bashaw Empsaël*; from whom these Orders came in the King's Name.

IT was intirely owing to this turn of Affairs we set out for *Mequinez* when we did; for the Town was so fully persuaded that *Muley Abdelmeleck* would take possession of the Throne, that they intended Mr. *Russel* should not set out, until they heard he was come; and Admiral *Perez* made no scruple to tell us so, as often as we mentioned our Journey: And so confident they were in this (as People easily believe what they wish) that Mr. *Russel* was contented to stay, thinking it would save the Government another Present, and himself another Journey.

THESE new Measures that were taken at the Court of *Mequinez*, were owing to several Reasons.

1. *BASHAW Hamet* had now got the Embassador *Aboggly* in his possession; and the Fame of the Presents and Curiosities he had brought, were sufficient alone to turn every thing to his Advantage:
For

For the Ministers knew he would not send the Present to Court, unless he was reinstated in his Government. Besides, it was believed at Court he would be able to take *Tetuan* by force; he already having subdued the rest of the Government, and had an Army on Foot capable of giving a great turn to Affairs; and nothing less could be expected, but that if he had taken *Tetuan* by force, he would then declare for *Abdelmeleck*, provided he found him in any Condition to dispute the Throne with his Brother: Therefore they thought it best to secure him, by giving him what they perceived would fall into his Hands of course.

ON the other hand, *Bashaw Busfra*, and the *Tetuanners*, hurried on this Affair by their unreasonable detaining Mr. *Russel*, when the Ministers had sent *Perez* for him; which they knew could have no other meaning than waiting for *Abdelmeleck's* coming.

THEREFORE this extraordinary Order from the Emperor, at once brought *Bashaw Busfra* to Court, who was obliged to carry a Present to remove any Prejudice conceived against him; as also to endeavour to get himself re-instated: It brought the *Tetuan* Deputies, with their Presents, in hopes to reverse this Order,
or

or at least to be able to gain time, until they could hear from *Mequinez*, how to act, and the true State of the Emperor's Affairs; and what was thought of *Muley Abdelmeleck*; and because the Accounts that came to *Tetuan* from thence were late and imperfect. The Court had also great Reasons to believe this would cause *Bashaw Hamet* to send his Embassador *Aboggly*: and indeed it did cause him to send part of the Present, and his Agent, to distribute Money among the Ministers, and to promise that the *Bashaw's* Brother and *Aboggly*, should come with the rest as soon as the Weather would permit; because as great part of the Present consisted in Glass Cabinets, Musical Clocks, Jacks, &c. it could not be brought but upon Mens Shoulders.

THUS the Court of *Mequinez* at once gained a great Dependence upon them, from People who before did not regard them; for as Affairs stood no Party was pleased: *Bashaw Hamet* could not brook that so great a Part of his Government should be taken from him; and the *Tetuaners* did not think themselves either safe or obliged, whilst *Bashaw Hamet* was permitted to be Governor of *Tangier*, and in a Condition to ruin the neighbouring Country, and the Trade of their Town.

BE-

BESIDES, whilst the Government was divided, neither of the *Bashaws* paid any Taxes, or thought themselves obliged to send any thing to *Mequinez*: for whatever they could spare, was laid out either in offending their Neighbour, or defending themselves.

THE Reader will not wonder that these Presents should have so great an Effect upon the Women and needy Courtiers at *Mequinez*; when he comes to hear a Favourite Court Lady, in whose Lap the Emperor constantly slept when drunk, took a *Moydore* from Mr. *Russel* in the Palace as a Present; and twenty is a Bribe for the first Minister.

WE had a Message from the *Bashaw*, Octob. 30. desiring Mr. *Russel* to be ready to set out in two Days; and also to desire to know how many Mules we should want for our Baggage, &c.

BUT before I leave *Tetuan*, I shall give some Description of the Town; because I think it by much the best we saw in our Journey, and the Country about it the best improved, and the People by far the most ingenious and civilized: and yet we had but a very mean Opinion
of

of them, whilst among them, until we travelled farther into the Country ; and then we found the farther we got from the Sea, the ruder and more unciviliz'd were the People.

TETUAN is seated upon the Rising of a rocky Hill, between two Mountains, about 8 Miles from the Sea ; the Bay lies over against *Gibraltar*.

THE Town, at a Distance, looks like an Encampment, the Houses being all flat at Top and white : It is about a Mile long, but not above half so broad in the broadest part ; it is well situated for Prospect, because the Country lies all below it. The *Moors*, like the *Spaniards*, preserve all their old Customs, and do not vary from one another ; so that their Houses, Gardens, and Dress, are pretty much the same. The Houses of *Tetuan* are built square, open at Top, with Pillars supporting Galleries, and painted wooden Ballustrades round the inside ; those who can afford it, have a Fountain in the inside for Cleanliness : The Rooms are built long and narrow, by reason they have no Timber of Growth ; the Rooms are generally four, answerable to the Squares : The Doors by which all the Light comes in, are large and folding, but in bad Weather they have

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Wickets ;

Wickets ; the Streets are narrow, as I conceive, to keep out the Sun, which makes them very dirty in Winter ; they are not paved, infomuch that the Inhabitants are obliged to go in Iron Pattins of a monstrous height ; but then they are not so much troubled with Dust in Summer, as we are in our broader Streets, which would be very troublesome here where they have so much Sun : The Streets are scandalously filthy, infomuch that there are not only Dunghills almost at every one's Door, but the Streets are full of dead Dogs, Cats, &c. which are an odious and filthy Sight. The Poverty of the People, and the Severity of the Government, make every one regardless of the publick Conveniency ; for thro'out all this Emperor's Dominions, one does not see any publick Works unless *Mosques*.

THERE is counted in *Tetuan* about 30000 Inhabitants, *Jews* included, which is a great Number, considering the bigness of the Town : I have been told more, but I am rather inclined to believe less ; for I all along observed the Numbers, Power, Strength, &c. of this Country strangely magnified ; not only by old as well as modern Authors, but by People who had lived in the Country.

WHEN

WHEN one sees the Numbers of idle People sitting in the Streets, from Morning until Night, a Stranger is amazed to think how they live ; neither could I ever be satisfied in it : for tho it be true, they live on a very little, yet that must cost something.

THEIR Shops are separate from their Dwelling-houses, and are more like Stalls ; very few of them having any Entrance, unless such Trades which cannot avoid it.

THE Furniture of their Houses, and Kitchen Utensils, are not very chargeable, being generally Mats and Crockery Ware.

I SHALL speak of their Dress in a general Description of it in another Place.

Nov. 2.

AFTER Dinner, we set out from *Tetuan*, in order to go to *Mequinez* by the way of *Fez*. We were accompanied out of Town by all the Christians, and several *Moors*, who took their Leaves of us about 4 Miles from the Town. It was almost dark before we were joined by the Deputies, who travelled us out of the Road, and late in the Night,

Night, so that we were in great danger of breaking our Necks. We encamped in the dark in great Confusion ; and it was with much difficulty we could get up one Tent for Servants and our selves : the Water also was very bad. This was but a very indifferent beginning, and we suffered very much by Cold and Rain. This Night the *Bashaw* did not join us : And tho they did not own it, we soon perceived our coming out of the way, and travelling in the Night, was for fear *Bashaw Hamet* should have had any Intelligence of our setting out : for if he had known of our setting out, and the Road we took, he certainly would have pursued us, and put to death all the *Tetuaners* he could have taken : and this was the Reason the *Bashaw* lodged in a Mosque wide of us, for fear of *Bashaw Hamet*.

A PRIEST, who was one of the Deputies, prayed very solemnly aloud, and very long ; the *Moors* kept a good Guard all Night, and did not unladdle their Horses, but picketted them before the Tent-Doors ; as also the Mules, which carried the Present and Baggage. By Break of Day we were awaked by a long Prayer ; and as every one was in haste to get ready, we were joined very early by *Bashaw Busfra* and about 30 Horse, all his Attendants, besides

sides Foot ; among which there was an old *Spanish* Slave, who had been a Soldier in *Larach*, and was there taken Prisoner ; but now pretended to be a Doctor, and was so to the *Bashaw* : He was a very understanding Man, spoke *Arabick* perfectly ; and as he had been among the *Moors* 38 Years, gave us a very good Account of them. He accompany'd us, with his Master ; his Name was *Francisco*, and continued all that time a Christian. Our Camp was now increased to about 100 Horse and Mules ; we set forward before Sun-rise, and travelled about 12 Miles : At Noon we dined by the side of a pleasant Brook, where our Cattle had good Grass and Water : about 5 in the Evening we encamped near a small Village, called *Daracuba* ; where the *Moors* got Corn for the Cattle, and we got Fowls for our selves. This Day we travelled in all 25 Miles.

I FORGOT to mention, that before we left *Tetuan*, we took care to furnish our selves with Wine, which we carried in Cases ; as also Brandy, Bisket, Tongues, Eggs, Sugar, Tea, &c. and carried Tables, Stools, and every thing convenient for the Kitchen and Table ; so that at Night we took care to dress enough for Dinner the next Day.

THIS

THIS Day we travelled thro' Moun- Nov. 4
tains and unfrequented Paths, the Country
being in War. At 3 in the Afternoon
we encamped among the Mountains, in a
pleasant Spot, called *Bensabori*, by the
side of a Well, and near some small Cottages : To day I reckon we travelled about
2 Miles and half an Hour. The *Moors*
do not reckon by Leagues and Miles as
we do, but by the Hour ; so I reckon to
day we travelled about 21 Miles.

THE *Bashaw* and Deputies were so
superstitious and fearful, that now we un-
derstood we had come a great deal out of
our way, not only to avoid *Bashaw Hamet*,
but also to consult a living Saint, the
most famous one in the whole Country.
By Noon we arrived at the Town of *Harrach*,
situated pleasantly upon the side of
a Mountain, and famous for a living Saint,
who is consulted as an Oracle. When we
entered the Town, the Saint was standing
in the Street, the *Bashaw* and Deputies all
alighted to kiss his Hand ; and he affected-
ly seemed to put them by. I observed his
Saintship consisted chiefly in Agitations,
a pretended Shortness of Breath, and a
particular Rolling with his Eyes. We were
the first Christians the Saint ever saw, or
had ever been in that Town, by all Tra-
dition ;

dition ; so there was great staring at us, to prevent which, we encamped a little out of Town. We were to stay here all Night, and great part of the next Day, to consult this Saint concerning the Success of our Journey : The *Bashaw* and Deputies, with great Intreaties, prevail'd upon the Saint to go with us to *Mequinez*. At Noon and Night, he sent us great Plenty of Victuals, and word that he would order 100 Loaves of Bread to be made for our Journey ; 50 of very fine Flower for our selves, and 50 for the Servants ; a Sheep, Fowls, &c. Yet for all this Saint is esteemed as a sort of Divinity, and adored by the People for his pretended Holiness, great Numbers of sick People, hearing we had a Doctor, came to consult him, so he had Business enough.

6th.

WE staid behind our selves to wait on the Saint who had been so generous to us, and sent the Baggage and Servants on before. About ten in the Morning we waited upon the Saint, with *Bashaw Busfra*, the Saint not being to be seen before : He received us in an Apartment without his House, and People crouded to kiss his Garments and Feet, and the *Bashaw* and the best sort his Hands. Admiral *Perez* was Interpreter to us, and told us what he

laid : He pronounced nothing but good Success to every body, but in very general Terms : He assured Mr. *Ruffel* that it would be lucky for him, being the first Christian that ever came thro' that Town, and that the Emperor would give him every thing he wanted. It did the Saint so much Honour in his Town, to have a *Bashaw* come to consult him, who used such Marks of Respect, that the Saint promised, tho he had never been at *Mequinez*, he would overtake the *Bashaw* upon the Road, and go with us. This gave universal Joy, so that now they seemed to fear nothing.

THE Saint entertained us with several savoury Dishes, and gave us a very pleasant Drink, made with Honey, like our Mead ; and we perceived he understood good Living very well.

THE Saint is a very handsome, tall, strong, well-looking Person, scarce 40, not at all swarthy : He lives very pleasantly, in a plentiful Part of the Country ; in the Town he has a very large well-built House, tho the rest of the Town is but mean thatch'd Houses ; the People are all his Vassals, and the Produce of the Country all round the Town, at his Disposal, the People paying no other Taxes but to him ;

him; so that he entertains all Travellers that come to see him, but with the poor Peoples Labour: he has a Family of Wives and Children about him, some of whom may come to be Saints, as their Father was before them; for if they can but keep up the Cheat, it is generally hereditary.

THE Saint was extremely generous and good-natur'd, and the *Moors* bragged much of his Hospitality; which may be one great means to support him, making all that see him speak well of him; for he will accept of nothing in return.

BEFORE we left this Town, a *Spaniard* turned *Moor*, and was clothed by the Saint *A la Moreſco*: I spoke to this Fellow, and ask'd him the Reason of it; he told me he had been a Soldier of the Garifon of *Ceuta*, but being tired of that Life had deserted to the *Moors*, in hopes to be free and return to *Europe*: but finding his Mistake, and that he was to be a Slave to the *Moors*, he had deserted from them, and was travelling towards *Tangier*, in hopes to have concealed himself and swam off, on board some *French* or *English* Vessel, of which there is generally some one in the Road; but being pursued, he was taken, and for fear of being put to death he turned *Moor*, and was to march
I with

with us to *Mequinez*, to be put among the rest of the Renegadoes.

ON the 6th after Dinner, we took our Leave of the Saint, who blessed us; and I observed our *Bashaw* was in an exceeding good Humour.

THIS Saint's Town stands so very high, we were best part of the Afternoon descending into the bottom; and the Hill is so steep, we were obliged to alight and walk it. At Night we encamped in a mighty pleasant and plentiful Country, well inhabited by Cottages; and the Land which was like our Downs in *England*, was every where well manured: At Night the Inhabitants, besides Barley for the Beasts, brought upon their Heads 475 Dishes of Cuscucu; 40 Dishes of Honey, and great plenty of Bread.

WE were told this Part of the Country had been formerly governed by *Bashaw Busfra's* Father, who bore an excellent Character among them; and several of the People were this *Bashaw's* Tenants, the King having given his Father Lands here, and continued them to the Son.

Nov. 7.

IN the Morning these generous People came freighted with the same sort of Food, only to-day they brought a great many Pancakes fry'd in Honey, of which we eat very heartily. Our *Bashaw* could not leave these People until 10 a-Clock; and all the way we rode, we met the poor People loaded with Victuals, coming towards us; so that our Carriers, and the very Followers of our Camp, were feasted. The Country here being fine and plain, we were diverted by a Youth of the *Bashaw's*, who had taught a Horse to kneel before the *Bashaw*, and bow his Head three times before he rose: This Youth used to salute the *Bashaw* and Mr. *Russel* with his Horse every Morning, where the Ground would permit it; this Horse was wonderful fleet, and tho the Youth was not above 17, he was very dextrous in all the *Moorish* Exercises. This Day we marched but 2 Leagues before we encamped, the *Bashaw* waiting for the Saint's coming up, and also for Intelligence: from hence he dispatch'd three Expresses, one to his Friends among the *Arabs*, to join him; one to his Brother, who was *Alcaide* of New *Fez*, to know whether the King and People of old *Fez* were at war; and another to *Mequinez*, to his Brothers there, for News, still hoping

hoping for some Revolution in the State.

ON the 8th, we marched but two Nov. 8.
Leagues, and encamped; but tho we made these short Journeys, what made the time not seem so tedious, the *Bashaw* used daily to visit Mr. *Russel*; he generally breakfasted with us from our first setting out, and in the Evening would come and drink Tea: but his Brothers, Secretary, and most of the rest of his People would drink Wine, and that very freely, out of his Sight. Admiral *Perez* chose to eat with us, and was one of our Family in every thing, except drinking Wine. We ask'd him about his Faith in the Saint, he said he believed him a very good Man, but nothing more; but yet he carried on the Grimace when before him: He told us the common People believed a great deal more of these Saints than he did. *Perez* had seen a great deal of the World; he had been on board our Fleet some time, was above a Year in *England*, and 3 Years in *Portugal*, a Captive: he speaks very good *Spanish*, and very intelligible *English*.

ON the 9th, as we marched down a 9th.
Hill, we saw a large Party of Horse in the Plain about 3 Miles distant from us; they were firing and scampering, but yet
K 4 their

their main Body advanced towards us. This caused the Front of our Party to halt, and every Man looked to his Arms, not knowing whether the People we saw were Friends or Enemies. As soon as our Rear had joined us, the *Bashaw* sent his Brother, with three or four of the best Horsemen to ride out, to know who they were; and they sent two or three to meet ours: They proved to be a Party of *Arabs*, who were the King's Friends, and were the People to whom the *Bashaw* had sent to meet us; the Party consisted of about 50 Horse, and great scampering and firing there was as we came near each other. The Commander of the Party was an old Man, but his Son was about 30, exceedingly well-mounted: His Person was swarthy and lean, but well-shaped; he rode and fired with a Swiftness that dazzled the Sight.

THESE were the first *Arabs* we had yet seen; both Men and Horses were lean, and but small, indifferently dressed and armed; several of them having only Lances.

THEY were as swarthy as our *Gipsies* make themselves in *England*. We marched by a Saint's House at a very great distance from it, yet our *Moors* all stopped, looked towards it, and said their Prayers; joining

joining their Hands together, not as we do the Ends of our Fingers, but the side of their Hands, as tho they were going to drink out of them. A little farther Admiral *Perez* shewed us the Walls of *Fez*, where it stood formerly : these Walls had been built by Tradition above 1200 Years, and yet at a Distance they seemed firm. The City was removed for the Conveniency of better Water, and a pleasanter Situation. Our *Arabs* informed the *Bashaw* that the Country was all in war, some Parties of *Arabs* taking part with *Fez*, others with the King ; that they robbed and plundered one another every Day ; that the Town of *Fez* was besieged ; that the King's Troops were before it then, and had brought Cannon and a Mortar from *Mequinez* ; that they heard no News of *Muley Abdelmeleck*.

THESE Informations made it necessary to keep upon our Guard, because we were to march within sight of *Fez*. This Day several other Parties of friendly *Arabs*, joined us with Drums and Wind-Musick ; and our *Bashaw* marched in very warlike Pomp, Parties riding out before him, and skirmishing all the way. We observed the *Arabs* to be very dextrous in the management of their Horses, and throwing their Javelins : both *Moors* and *Arabs*
ride

ride with very long Bridles ; so that when they level their Pieces to fire at each other, which they do upon a full Speed, they put their Bridle in their Mouths, and can turn their Horses which way they please, with their Knees, and the Poize of their Bodies.

A T Night we encamped at a little distance from the Tents of the first *Arabs* that joined us ; the Chief who marched with us, sent us a young Beef and some Camel's Milk : He had large Herds of Cattle, and many Camels, which are the best part of their Subsistence. At Night, notwithstanding we thought our selves among our Friends, we kept as good a Guard as if we had been among our Enemies ; our Centries calling to one another, which we practised all the Journey.

10th.

T H E 10th we marched two Leagues farther, and set down among a Hoard of *Arabs* ; the Chief invited us to see one of their Tents, and caused one to be cleared out for us, sending all the Women and Children, with which they abound, into another Tent.

T H E Tent was very low, to stand more out of the Wind ; it was made of Camel's

Camel's Hair, something like our coarse Hair-Cloths to lay over Goods, supported in the middle by a Ridge-pole, laid over two-forked Sticks ; the Sides supported in the same manner ; so low one can stand nowhere upright in it, but just in the middle : the Sides do not reach the Ground by above two Foot, so they fence the Sides about with prickly Bushes they cut on purpose. We could see several of their Women, who stood at a distance, peeping at us ; we were entertained with Milk, and so took Leave.

I SHALL speak more of these *Arabs*, and their particular manner of Living, in a Chapter by it self.

WE lay all Day waiting for the Saint, ^{11th.} and the return of the Express sent to New Fez : By 6 our Camp had notice of the Saint's coming ; the *Bashaw*, *Arabs*, and all the Horse, rode out to meet him : the *Bashaw* alighted to salute the Saint's Knees, the Saint alighted to receive him ; the *Bashaw* offer'd to hold his Stirrup while he remounted, and he let the *Bashaw* do it, tho he seemingly put him by ; the Saint affected to appear as in a Fright : He had three Mules, besides several Servants of his own Family on foot, to attend him ; he sequestred himself

himself from Company, and lay at a distance from other People ; no one offering to intrude upon him. Four Expresses arrived in our Camp from *Mequinez*, they were going to *Tetuan* : Mr. *Russel* wrote by them to Sir *Charles Wager*. These Expresses told us the People of *Fez* had lately sallied out upon the King's Camp and beat them, but this proved false ; and whatever way they went, they never delivered our Letters. Upon this News I perceived our Party grew very fearful and superstitious, notwithstanding the Saint was with them ; and yet it is a receiv'd Notion, where a Saint is, they never offer to fight or attack each other.

12th.

THIS Night one of our Baggage-Mules died ; and on the 12th in the Morning we were joined by the Mountaineer General, *Bollife*, who was flying from *Bashaw Hamet*, intending to go with us for *Mequinez*. The *Bashaw* received him with great Ceremony, as did all his Retinue : The *Moors* of inferior Quality, kiss the Knees or Hands of their Superior, and the Superior at the same time kiss their Heads.

WE set out, guided by our *Arabs*, to avoid falling among the *Arabs* who are Enemies to the King, and rob all Parties going

going to *Mequinez*. This Morning a young Fellow, one of our *Tetuan* Muletiers, was taken with Convulsion-Fits : our Doctor offered to bleed him, but the *Moors* would not let him, *Perez* telling us he was possessed by a Devil ; but I did not find they offered to bring the Saint to him to cast the Devil out : They tied him cross a Mule ; his Convulsions went and returned for above 3 Hours, and then he died.

OUR People were under great concern which Road to take, changing the Road frequently, keeping always on the Tops of Hills. At 12 we ventured down into the Plain, and encamped upon a beautiful green Meadow, close by the River *Saboic* : Here they washed the Corps of the Man that died very clean, and buried him ; for the *Moors* think great part of their Salvation depends upon cleansing the outward Body.

THIS Day a *Moorish* Merchant, of good Account, came to our Doctor, to desire he would set his Eye right, he squinting in a very extraordinary manner : Our Doctor humoured him, but told him he had left his Instruments behind at *Gibraltar*, for that Work, else he would have done it with all the Pleasure in the World.

World. This Man's Head wanted to be set right, for he was above 50.

FROM hence the *Bashaw* sent three Horsemen to New *Fez*, to inform his Friends where he was, and to desire them to meet him. At Night we heard some Cannon, and a Mortar fire, as we supposed from the Camp before old *Fez*.

13th.

OCTOBER the 13th, we set out in the Morning by Sun-rising, to the Number of near 400 Horse, Mules and Foot ; for we had gathered Company all the way, from our first setting out, every one that had Business our way being glad to join us for their own Security. In the Morning the *Bashaw* told Mr. *Russel* we were not above 2 Leagues from old *Fez*, upon a direct Line ; tho as we travelled we made many of it.

SEVERAL Consultations were held concerning where it was proper to pass the River : At last it was agreed to pass it two Leagues beyond our nearest way ; after we had passed, we did not take the direct way to the City, but traversed the Mountains in such a manner, that if any one had left our Company, they could not inform which way we were to take.

THE

THE Saint never marched with our Body, but always at a distance, with his own Servants, and eat and lay by himself; for I take it a great part of the Secret consists in being singular, and not having his Actions too narrowly scanned.

EVERY Hour now, as every Day before, brought us different Accounts of Battles fought, War, Peace, &c. and tho we were so near *Fez*, we could not hear one word of Truth.

WE met some Horsemen, who, after having told the *Bashaw* one Story, took Admiral *Perez* aside, and told him the City of *Fez* had made a Sally, and killed divers of the King's best Friends; among the rest the *Bashaw's* Brother: but that they dared not tell the *Bashaw* so, for fear of the Concern it would give him. This was all a Lye; and afterwards we had frequent Experience they would raise a Lye, tho they were sure it would not subsist an Hour.

AFTER a tedious passing of very steep Hills, which may pass for Mountains, we descended into the Plain about Noon; and at a distance, espied upon the Hills to the right of us, several Parties of Horse,

Horse, who stood looking directly at us. Now every body believed these were the Party of *Arabs* we had an Account were looking out for us; for what with the Present for the Emperor, the *Bashaw's* Baggage and Present, and our Baggage, the Deputies, and several Merchants in our Company, we were a very rich Booty. We halted in the bottom until our Rear came up, which were pretty far behind, at a distance: By reason of our Numbers, we made a pretty large Appearance, but our real Strength was not great, having a great many Women, Children, Footmen, and Persons unarmed; however, those who were upon Horses and Mules, scampered about, and made the best Appearance we could. Our *Bashaw* here, as he had done all along, kept at a distance from us, and left the Baggage where he thought there was the least Danger: So that he marched directly on before us with all his Servants, until he got upon the Top of a very high Hill, opposite to the Party we stood in fear of; and when he thought he could all ways secure himself, he sent some Horsemen to know who they were; they proved Friends, and some of the Horse encamped before *Fez*, who were come to rob the Country of Barley, &c. for the Camp, without any Payment or Consideration of any kind. Some of this Party
joined

joined us, driving off several Horses and Mules, loaded with the poor Peoples Wheat, Barley, &c. About 4 a-Clock, after having marched about 5 Leagues in this terrible Road, without halting, we discovered in the Plain below us, the Cities of Old and New *Fez*, and the Camp before the former; several Parties of Horse from the Camp and New *Fez*, were sent out to meet us, but by reason of changing our Road so often, mist us: and yet this Precaution was not unnecessary, because the *Arabs* had plundered, but a Fortnight before, a Caravan sent by our *Bashaw* to New *Fez*, loaded with the Powder presented him by Sir *Charles Wager*; as also two Horses, and several Presents he had picked up in *Tetuan*, and was sending to his Family in New *Fez*.

As we descended the Mountain, the People from the Camp and New *Fez* saw us, and came in great Parties of Horse to join us; particularly all the Relations of the *Bashaw's*, who are very numerous: I believe here might be near 800 Horse, all *Ludyres*; the Chief of which, and who made the best Appearance, were the *Bashaw's* two Brothers. And this Day we saw the best Appearance of well-dress'd Persons and fine Horses we had yet seen in the whole Country. The *Bashaw's* Brothers,

thers, and all the chief Officers, alighted, and saluted the *Bashaw* ; and the *Bashaw* presented them to Mr. *Russel*, and after mutual Salutations from all who knew one another, we set forward in great Pomp ; the *Bashaw*, his Brothers, Mr. *Russel*, and the *English* in the Front : all the way we marched, small Parties of Horsemen clapped Spurs to their Horses, and rode out, and then returned full speed up to our Front, levelled their Pieces, and fired at us. We had seen so much of this, we were heartily tired with it, but obliged to see it : Sometimes the young Horses, not so manageable as the rest, would run full speed into our Party, and drive all before them ; this was counted a great Disgrace to the Rider, if he could not stop his Horse in time : and I saw but few Examples of it. However, this Day the *Bashaw's* youngest Brother, who was upon a fine young fiery Horse, and not stopping him as soon as he recovered his Arms, his Horse ran directly against Admiral *Perez*, who was in the Front Rank, and knock'd him off his Mule, and we all expected he had kill'd the old Man ; but he got up of himself, and mounted his Mule with little Concern or Damage ; which, for a Man upwards of 60, is pretty much : yet 60 is reckoned no Age in *Barbary* to those who live temperate, as *Perez* does ; and we ob-
served

served he could undergo much more Fatigue than any one among us.

WE marched in this manner, firing and rejoicing, close by the City of Old *Fez*; which did not offer to disturb us, by reason some Hours before our Arrival, the King's Brother, and great Favourite, *Muley Amstedy*, and the Grand *Musti* of *Mequinez*, were arrived from *Mequinez*, with Proposals and Offers of Peace from the Emperor; so that a Cessation was made until these Proposals were received and considered on by the Town. The Prince was encamped by himself, and did not go into New *Fez*, neither did he go into the Camp which lay before the Town, not to offend.

THE *Bashaw* before he went into New *Fez*, carried Mr. *Russel* to wait on the Prince. We alighted from our Horses about a hundred Yards from the Prince's Tent, and walked up to it: we found the Prince sitting upon a Carpet, without the Door of his Tent; the *Bashaw* and Admiral *Perez* pulled off their Slippers before they approached him, and both kiss'd his Knees: then he ask'd which was the *English* Ambassador, and the *Bashaw* presented Mr. *Russel*; and after a few Compliments, we took Leave.

THIS Prince is about 24 Years of Age, handsome to a degree ; and looks as much like a Prince, as if he had been bred in the politest Courts in *Europe*. It is thought his Brother, the Emperor, is scandalously familiar with him. We saw some fine Horses on one side his Tent, with some Christian Slaves, in neat Liveries, who were his Grooms.

THE Prince was dressed in a fine Scarlet Cloth Alburnuze, and a green silk Turbant.

JUST before it was dark, we marched into New *Fez*, with Drums, Musick, &c. thro' a prodigious Croud of People ; several *Moors* calling to us as we rode, telling us in *Spanish* to take care of *Ladrones*, Thieves, who would have picked our Pockets, and cut off our Buttons, and Skirts of our Clothes, as we might be staring about us. The Gates thro' which we passed, were very lofty and spacious, and so were the Walls, which had a very grand Appearance ; but the Town within-side looked inconsiderable, and no way answered to the Appearance of the Gates and Walls. We alighted at the *Bashaw's* House, which was very large and rambling, and the Apartments very much out of Repair ;

pair; so that we were but indifferently lodged to what we expected: Neither had they got us any hot Victuals, tho they saw us coming, and we had eat nothing all Day; so we took up with what cold Victuals we had brought with us, and had the Company at Supper of one of the *Bashaw's* Brothers, and Uncle, for the sake of our Wine.

WE had been 11 Days from *Tetuan* coming on Horse-back, which a Foot-man will ordinarily do in 3 Days, it not being above 130 Miles; and this was, first to avoid *Bashaw Hamet*, and afterwards to avoid the *Arabs*. It happened to be very fair Weather all the way, or else it would have been a very troublesome Journey. We observed the Nights to be very cold, and when the Sun was up, the Days were as hot.

THE Prince, and *Must*, rode into Nov. 14. Old *Fez*, to propose Peace to the Heads of the People.

THIS Day and the former prov'd^{15th} so rainy, we could not stir out to see the Town.

MUCH Talk of Peace, which was^{16th} what the People in New *Fez* wanted very

much, Charcoal and all Necessaries being made so dear by the Neighbourhood of the Camp, that every thing was very scarce. To Day I walked out to see the *Jewdry*, and was entertained with Biskets and Wine, by the *Bashaw's Jew*, who came with us, and is of this Town : The *Jews* here are poor, and no *Jews* are allowed to live in Old *Fez* ; neither are the *Jews* here allowed to wear Slippers, but in the *Jewdry*. In the Town they are obliged to go bare-footed, tho this Town is miserable dirty, This Day an *Englishman*, his Name *Daws*, a *Norfolk* Man, made himself acquainted with the Servants : He turned Renegado about 46 Years ago, and is about 60 Years of Age ; and has had two Wives in this Country. We sent for him, and found him a very sensible Man, and by having lived so long in the Country, was capable of giving a very good Account of things : He told us the Reason of his turning *Moor*, was the late King's threatening to kill him ; but after a better Acquaintance, he owned it was the Temptation of living an easy Life, and being his own Master ; for he said in those Days there were no Hopes of being redeemed, as has been practised since.

AND here it may not be improper to observe, of what advantage it is to our
Trade

Trade in general, to redeem Captives ; and tho it puts the Government to some Expence, yet it answers in the End. The People generally taken into this Country are Sea-men, among which Number are Carpenters, Caulkers, Sail-makers, &c. if these Men were once made desperate, by knowing they were to dwell in Captivity for Life, it would be a great Temptation to them to turn *Maors* ; and they have sometimes had between 3 and 400 of our Sailors in Captivity, so that in time they might be able in a great measure to cruize upon us with our own People ; however, they might be so assisted in the fitting, building, repairing, and navigating their Ships, that they might be made much more troublesome to us than they are.

THIS *Daw* told us, that the chief Person who engaged him to turn, was our *Bashaw's* Father, who was a very good *Moor* ; and during his Life, always gave him a House, and an Allowance of Flower, sufficient for a Family : which was continued to him by *Bashaw Busfra*, until he happened to have a Quarrel with one of the *Bashaw's* Catamites, and reproaching him with it, the Boy complained to the *Bashaw*, who took off his Allowance, and turned him out of his House ; so he

had no other Subsistence but his daily Labour as a Bricklayer, which Trade he had learnt in the Country.

Nov. 17. OLD *Fez* not liking the Terms offer'd to them by the Prince and *Mufti*, civilly dismissed them ; and in the Afternoon hoisted a Flag of Defiance, and fired upon New *Fez* with Musquet-ball, particularly several Shot at our House, which was the Governor's, and joined to the Town-wall.

I HAD a great Inclination to see the *Moors* Camp before Old *Fez*, and what sort of Batteries and Trenches they might have : but our *Bashaw*, I suppose, was ashamed of their Camp ; for he would never let us have Horses to go, always finding Excuses. But I took another Method ; by making his Uncle a Present of a Knife and Fork, he lent me a very fine Horse, and a Servant to go with me, desiring at the same time his Nephew might not be told of it. I mention this, that the Reader may see that a Trifle will make these People do what they have no mind to do ; and that Presents do every thing with them : People are very often better known by little Circumstances than by things of greater Importance. I found the Camp pitched upon a rising Hill above the Town ; but the

the Brow of the Hill intercepted any Sight the Town had of the Camp, or the Camp of the Town. Just on the other side of the Hill they had a Mortar, and three Cannon, which was all the Artillery they had against the Town : there was no Trench to go to the Battery from the Camp, if I may so call it ; the Mortar had no Bed, but was seated in the Ground ; the Cannon were covered by a very small Trench, flung up before them ; the Parapet of the Trench was made up of Branches of Trees loose, and Earth flung upon them ; the Cannon were not laid upon a Platform, or any Battery raised, but they fired them upon the Ground : where they stood there was a sort of Embrasures left, to put the Muzzles thro'. I was accompanied from the Camp by one *Nugent*, an *Irish* Renegado, and three *English* ; and I asked them how often that Mortar had been fir'd, and the Cannon, and what Execution they had done ? They told me the Mortar had been fir'd three times, that the Bombardeer was a *Frenchman*, and then in Irons for his ill Success : The first Shell he flung went into the Town blind, the Fuze going out ; the second broke in the Air over their own Heads ; the third went off in the Mortar, and had cracked the Mortar. They had not much better Success with their Cannon, so that the *Bashaw* refused
to

to give any more Powder : But they were in Expectation of doing mighty things, when *Carr*, an *Irish* Renegado, should come from *Mequinez*, who makes all their Mortars and Cannon ; he was expected with a Train of Artillery, and several Mortars. Never any Town in the World was more exposed to a Battery, or Bombardment, than Old *Fez** : the Town is situate in a Bottom, a small River running thro' it, which I suppose was the Reason they built it so low ; and there is scarce a piece of Ground about the Town but commands it. Its Strength consists in two small Castles, one at each end of the Town ; they do not join to the Town, but are upon a rising Ground above the Town ; and in some measure command any Approaches that can be made towards the Town : their Strength would be of no Consequence to an Enemy, that knew how to attack them, being built after the old *Moorish* manner ; the Town has a very high double Wall all round it, flanked with Square Towers.

* Old Fez was built by Muley Idris, the first Arabian Prince who governed in this Country. His Tomb is visited, and he is prayed to as the greatest Saint in the Country.

I WAS very particular in observing the Length and Breadth of this City, and what I could observe of the Buildings in it, and carried a Glass with me for that Reason, and asked the Renegado *Dawes*, who had lived in Old and New *Fez* above 40 Years, concerning its Bigness, publick Buildings, Number of Inhabitants, Trade, Riches, &c. and beside him I asked the other Renegadoes, who agreed in their Accounts with him. I was so particular in this, because our old Geographers have magnified this City to more than ten times what it really is; and indeed every thing else in this Country has been magnified in the same manner. The City lies pretty round, and may be about 3 Miles in Circumference: they say they can arm about 40000 Men, and have between 50 and 60 *Mosques*: As for the Inns so much boasted of, every one who has been in *Barbary* knows what they are: They are great large Squares, consisting of four Walls, where you have room to picket your Horse, and Corn for paying for it; but for Men, there is no other Accommodation than a Mat to lie upon, and over head enough to keep the Rain off: for Victuals, you must go out and seek for that. In this manner, indeed, they are capable of entertaining a great many People; and the Price, as it deserves, is very easy.

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THE Country about *Fez* is very delightful, and very much improved: the Hills are full of Olive-Trees, the Plains of Vines, and the best Corn I believe in the whole World; there being a particular sweet Taste in the *Fez* Flower, admired by every body, and not to be met with in any other part of the Country: and therefore it bears a higher Price in all Places where it is sold.

FROM viewing the Town I returned to the Camp, to make my Observations there: The Camp consisted of about 1000 Horse, and 4000 Foot; including 600 Renegadoes, mostly *Spaniards*, some *French*, some *Portuguese*, and about 30 *English* and *Dutch*. This was a very small Camp to pretend to lay Siege to so large a Town as *Fez*; but it was all the Troops the King could spare from his Frontiers. They mounted 400 Foot and 100 Horse every Night: the Foot were afraid lest the Town should fall out upon them, and take their Cannon. The Town had but two Pieces of Cannon, which were in one of the Castles; in this Condition they were not likely to do one another much Mischief. The great Damage the Camp was able to do the Town, was by robbing the Country, so that the People

ple would not be in a Condition to supply the Town; and by destroying the Vineyards and Gardens the Inhabitants had without the Town. They likewise cut off all Trade and Communication the Town had with the Country, by means of their Horse; and if they took any Country People carrying Provisions to the City, they immediately cut their Heads off. Yet it was said the City had above three Years Provisions, and Necessaries of all kinds: and as the greatest part of the *Moor's* Diet consists in Flower, they were well stocked with that; as also with Raisins and dry'd Figs, which is a great part of their Food. The Town had made some Sallies, but were repuls'd by the Horse; the greatest Numbers not imagining there could be any Defence against them. This City stood out a three Years Siege against *Muley Ismael*; and at last he had no way to take it but by blockading it with his Horse, until they were obliged to submit for want of Food. Ever after, as a Check upon the People of *Fez*, *Muley Ismael* quartered between 3 and 4000 **Ludynes*, in New *Fez*, who had the power of collecting the King's Taxes, and gathering into the King's Magazines his Wheat, Barley, &c. which they practised with so

* *Favourite Horse Guards.*

rigorous a hand in all the Territory about *Fez*, that as soon as *Muley Ismael* died, they killed their Governor, who was a *Ludyre*, and begun the War with the *Ludyres*; not pretending at first to be against the Emperor, but as he upheld them. I observed there was no Method or Order in pitching their Camp, nor Distinction of Places; and they had no other Subsistence than what their Parties could plunder in the Country. They were crouded 30 in a Tent, without any thing to keep them warm* but their Numbers. The Renegadoes seemed the most miserable of all, as being almost naked. Their *Alcaide*, a *Spaniard*, sent to desire I would come to his Tent, but I excused my self. I shall speak more particularly concerning the Renegadoes in this Country, in a distinct Chapter by themselves.

Nov. 18. THE Weather being fair, Mr. *Ruffel* and all of us walked out to see the Town, which we found to be very filthy and mean; the Shops little, low, and very ill-furnished, much worse than those of *Tetuan*. We were carried to see the House and Garden of *Muley Hamet's* Widow, who lives in this Town. *Muley Hamet*

* It is very cold in *Mequinez* in Winter; sometimes it freezes an Inch thick.

was the King's Son, who rebelled against him, and had his Leg and Arm cut off, of which he died. Yet the Emperor gave this House to his Wives to live in, and allowed them an honourable Subsistence : At present there is but one alive, and she is above 50.

TWO Negro Eunuchs, who have the Guard of this Lady committed to them, allowed us to see some part of the House below Stairs ; and we saw some of her Women-Servants, who behaved themselves wantonly enough : but we could not see her. What part of the House we saw was very mean, tho large ; and does not deserve a Description.

THE Gardiner who shewed us the Garden, was an old *Spaniard*, who had been in Captivity many Years : The Garden was chiefly manured for the Kitchen, and had nothing extraordinary in it but a Fountain and a little Summer-house, where the old *Spaniard* sells a Cup of Wine by stealth, as he did whilst we were there to some Renegadoes.

AS we returned home we were led into a Yard, where we saw several Christian Carpenters making Carriages for Cannon, under the Direction of an old *Spanish*

Spanish Renegado; the Work seemed to be pretty good, and this Renegado had a Pension they told us of 18 Ducats a Month, a great thing in this Country.

IN the Afternoon we all walked out to see the Camp, Mr. *Russel* and the other Gentlemen not having been there before; Mr. *Russel* visited the *Bashaw*, who received us very civilly: He had a Christian Slave to interpret, as most of their great Men have. We afterwards walked to the Place where their Battery and Mortar had been, but at present they were drawn off, for fear the Townsmen should fall on and take them.

AT Night there was a great Uproar in our House, occasioned by the Escape of two Merchants, who came under our Convoy from *Tetuan*, pretending to be going to *Mequinez*; but in reality they were going to Old *Fex*, to carry on a Correspondence between that City and *Tetuan*.

THEY got their Goods out of the *Bashaw's* House by a Stratagem; for which several of the Servants were bastinadoed: As was one *Mordecai*, a Jew, who came with us from *Tetuan*; he was Son to the Jew I have so often mentioned
of

of that Name, who was the Broker for the Fascines, between the *English* and *Moors*; in which Bargain, according to Custom, he cheated both Parties: and in order to secure what he had thus villainously got, had sent great part of it with his Son to New *Fez*, thinking he would be safe sheltred under an Embassador's Retinue. The crafty Father imagined, that if *Tetuan* should be taken, and in course the *Jews* grievously plundered, he should secure something with his Son.

BUT the *Moors* either suspecting the Matter, or having Intelligence from *Tetuan*, seized the poor *Jew*, bound him Hand and Foot, and beat him in a most miserable manner; and then took all he had, even to his own, and his Wife's wearing Clothes, her Ear-rings, and the Rings of her Fingers. The pretended Crime they laid to his Charge (which indeed was a real Truth) was that his Father had cheated the *English*; and that tho he was under a Contract to share his Gains with some other People, he had defrauded them and kept it to himself; and that he, the Son, had great part of the Money. It is admirable to see how much beating these *Jews* will stand, before they will confess their Money, which is generally hid: but they beat this miserable Man for several

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Days, until he gave them 800 Ducats, value about 300 l. Sterling. He sent for our Doctor to come and dress him, who declared he was so black and bruised upon the Back and Belly, he apprehended a Mortification.

Nov. 19. WE set out after Dinner upon our Journey to *Mequinez*, accompanied by *Bashaw Busfra*, and the same Company that came with us from *Tetuan*, except General *Bollife*, who staid behind. Our *Bashaw* having Intelligence from Court, that his Antagonist, *Bashaw Hamet's*, Interest was now so strong at Court, that in all probability his Agent would get *Bollife* apprehended and put to death. But our famous Saint, of the Mountains, continued his Journey with us; for *Bashaw Busfra* was very superstitious, and his Faith was greatest in the most ridiculous part of his Religion.

BEFORE I take my leave of New Fez, I shall give the Reader some Description of it, tho it scarce deserves any. The Reader may expect something extraordinary of this, and the old Town, because our old Geographers have so largely romanced upon them: and as they lay intirely out of the Road from *Tetuan* to *Mequinez*, our Embassadors, and few or
no

no Christians have ever seen them ; for Deserters and Captives never come that way, having travelled nearer the Sea-Coast.

THE New Town is parted from the Old by a small River ; it is walled in with double Walls and square Towers, in the same manner with the other. There is one Bastion, built about 40 Years ago by an *English* Renegado, looks a little like Modern Fortification ; but the Faces and Flanks are out of Proportion : They have some Water-Mills to grind their Corn. This Town was built as a sort of Citadel or Curb upon Old *Fez*, and therefore is chiefly inhabited by the King's Magazines : They are Horse-Troops, who gather in the King's Part, and lay it up in Store-houses, for the Use of the Emperor and his Troops. This Town is very poor, most of the Houses being built with Mud, Straw, Reeds, and thatched : and yet it has nineteen Mosques handsomely built ; and really the *Moors*, to do them Justice, are magnificent enough in their Mosques or Churches. The whole Town without the Walls is not above a Mile and a half about, but is very populous ; for tho the *Moors* have but very few Towns, considering the Extent of the Country, what they have are well peopled.

AFTER we had got about a League out of Town, the *Bashaw* halted for the Saint, and staid to make him several Compliments: The Saint, as usual, chose to keep a-loof. Having a fine Road, we marched 8 Leagues this Afternoon, but encamped late. As soon as Mr. *Ruffel's* Tent was pitched, the *Bashaw* made him a Visit, to consult with him about his going into *Mequinez*, viz. whether he chose to go in private, just by Day-break, before People were stirring; or whether he chose to go in a publick manner: If the latter, the *Bashaw* said he would halt at some distance from the City, and send to give them Notice. But the *Bashaw* observed the Mob of *Mequinez* are very numerous and rude, especially to Christians; and he should be loth to see any thing displease us: Besides, he said the People who live in the Saints-houfes, would make a Demand of Money, in case we passed by them, and they should see us.

THESE Considerations moved Mr. *Ruffel* to desire to go in by Break of Day, before People were stirring, or they could have any Notice of our coming; by which means we avoided a great Fatigue, and a very troublesome Crowd of ungovernable People. We struck our Tents about 2 in
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the Morning, as soon as the Moon was up, having about 4 Leagues to *Mequinez*. It was so excessively cold to-night we were forced to dismount and walk, to keep Warmth in us.

BEFORE we saw the City some time, Nov. 20. we heard a very great Noise from the Barking of Dogs ; which trifling Circumstance I should not have mentioned, but that it is incredible almost to think what Numbers of Dogs the *Moors* have in their Houses, thinking it a Sin to destroy them : A Stranger who is not used to them is not able to sleep for their Noise. As soon as it was light, we discovered the King's Palace and his Olive-Parks, which look beautiful at a distance : The Situation and Country about it are very pleasant ; but when we came into the City we were very much disappointed, expecting to have seen something extraordinary, but found no Appearance of any thing better than what we had seen, and scarce so good. We met with very few People in the Street at that early Hour, so that our Entry was as private as we could wish. The *Bashaw* conducted us to his House, which was very large, consisting of several Squares ; but for want of being repaired and well-looked after, it was ready to tumble down, and

Part had fallen down : so that our Apartments were but very indifferent. As soon as we alighted from our Horses, Mr. *Russel* received a Courier from *Tetuan*, with Letters from Sir *Charles Wager* : This Courier had come in 4 Days what we had been coming 13, without reckoning the time we staid in New *Fez* ; but then he came along the Plains, a much nearer Way. We rested our selves the first Day, and saw no Company : But toward Evening, the Emperor being told Mr. *Russel* had brought him some Chests of *Florence*, he had not patience to stay until Mr. *Russel* had his Audience, but sent for a Chest of his beloved Liquor, which it was said was drank out that Night, between the Emperor and his first Minister, a monstrous great fat Negroe, aged about 50, and two or three of his drunken Companions. It was told us next Morning, that the Emperor, after having drank 3 or 4 Flasks to his own Share, took up another, and squeezing it in his Arms, said to his first Minister, the Christian who brought us this, shall have whatever he is come to ask for.

Nov. 21. WE were visited by most of the Christian Captives, and by all who had the least Expectation, thro' Mr. *Russel*'s means, of getting their Liberty. Upon the strictest

Inquiry we could hear of but two *English* in Captivity in the whole Empire ; one was a Boy left behind by Captain *Steward*, when he was Embassador here : It seems he was then in so great Favour with a Queen, whose Slave he was, she would not hear of parting with him ; and the Embassador was advised not to insist too much upon him, for fear her Interest should interrupt his whole Negotiations : and no Person ever acted more discreetly than Commodore *Steward*, who had a most difficult and troublesome Negotiation, the *Moors* having at that time near 300 *English* in Captivity ; and when they have any Advantage, they never know when to be satisfied, nor does ever any Compliance content them.

ARGALUS Carter, the Boy I have mentioned, was 9 Years in Captivity ; and when he grew to be a Man, the Queen gave him to her Son *Muley Zidan*, who being strangled by his Wives for his Cruelty and Drunkenness, he became at liberty to shift for himself ; so that it was not very difficult to get him his Liberty.

WILLIAM Pendergrass, the other *Englishman*, was taken in the *Dutch Service* by a Row-Boat from *Tangier* : he had been 2 Years and 8 Months in Cap-

tivity ; and tho Mr. *Russel* had no other Right to claim him than as he was an *Englishman*, yet the *Moors* made no difficulty of him.

SEVERAL other Captives came to make themselves known to Mr. *Russel*, and to endeavour to get their Liberty ; but the 2 *English*, and a young *Spaniard*, born in *Gibraltar*, since we have had it, continued in our Family as Servants, from the first Day we came to *Mequinez* until the time we brought them away.

WE were likewise visited by *Ben Zeki*, a *Jew*, a great Courtier, who came to inform himself of what he could learn, that might be for or against his Interest ; he being very jealous lest Mr. *Russel* should get the Liberty of the *Dutch*, who were taken on board one of our Ships bound to *New York*, and furnished with a good Pass.

THIS *Jew*, with several others, had contracted with the Emperor for all the *Dutch*, to the Number of 86 ; in which these poor People were included : These *Jews* furnished the Emperor with Powder and Arms from *Cadix* ; and therefore had power to dispose of the *Dutch* Captives as they should think proper :
and

and accordingly this *Jew* had procured Credential Letters for his Brother, and another *Jew*, to go to *Holland* as Embassadors from the Emperor, to treat with the *Dutch* about the Ransom of their Countrymen. They were in great hopes to be considerable Gainers by this Negotiation, and therefore were in great pain lest Mr. *Russel* should claim and procure the Liberty of two *Dutchmen*, their Wives, and four Children; which the *Jews* had bought, and were down upon their List: but Mr. *Russel* took very little notice of this *Jew*.

IN the Morning early, Admiral *Perez* Nov. 22. came to acquaint Mr. *Russel* the King would give him Audience that Day; and accordingly the Presents designed for the Emperor were looked out: A List of them I shall give in another Place.

ABOUT 11 a-Clock, a *Spaniard*, *Alcaide* of the Christians, and several Officers of the Palace, came to conduct Mr. *Russel* to his Audience. We mounted about 12, and set out in the following manner: Mr. *Russel* on Horse-back, with *Bashaw Busfra* on one side of him, and one of the *Bashaw's* Brothers on the other; the rest of the *English* Gentlemen followed, accompanied by another of the

Bashaw's Brothers, and some Officers of the Court; two Footmen in Mr. *Russel's* Liveries on Horse-back; the Captives, *Moorish*, and *Jewish* Servants, walked on Foot: The whole was preceeded by about 20 of the *Bashaw's* Servants, who marched in Ranks, with their Musquets upright, after the *Moorish* Fashion: several People belonging to the Court went before them with great Whips and Leather Thongs, to clear the way of the Mob, which was very pressing and troublesome: the whole was closed with a Guard of Horse, belonging to the *Bashaw*; and notwithstanding this Guard, a drunken *Moor* of some Quality rode in among us, and presented his Gun at our Doctor, but did not fire; he was prevailed upon to go about his Business, with much ado, after using many Invectives against the Christian Dogs; but no one offer'd to secure him: and indeed all *Moors* think they have a natural Right to abuse *Jews* and Christians. When we arrived at the first Gate of the Palace, which was a very mean one, the Doors not better than what serves our ordinary Barns, we alighted, in the first Square or Court, if I may so call it, where thirteen of the Emperor's choicest Horses, caparison'd, and held by Negro Grooms, were placed on purpose for us to see; and we
were

were led to see them by the *Bashaw* : After passing thro' two or three such Squares as the first, which had nothing to recommend them but high thick Walls, built with Mortar and wooden Gates, we arrived at the lofty Palace of his imperial Residence ; here the Crowd was so great, it was with very great Difficulty we could squeeze in : at length we were admitted into a long Gallery, neatly paved, the Floor and Sides with small Tiles, about an Inch square, of divers Colours ; this Gallery had several Arches in the Sides of the Walls, for Seats. Here we found the King's Present to the Emperor, it was brought under a Guard, by the *Bashaw's* Servants, upon their Heads ; and every thing so disposed of as to make the best Appearance. I believe we waited here an Hour before we could gain any farther Admittance, several Messengers going backwards and forwards ; and among the rest a great fat *Mulatto* Court-Lady, of about 50 : she was of great Authority, and acted as a sort of Gentlewoman-Usher to his drunken Majesty, no one having Admittance to him but thro' her means. And now we are got into the Palace, we must leave all Order and Decency behind, even that very little we met with elsewhere, was here quite neglected ; for what could be expected

expected from a drunken King and a mobbish Court? As our great Officers are distinguished at Court by their white Wands, so here they are distinguished by long Clubs and Whips, with which they laid about them in a most unmerciful manner, according to their different Ranks and Qualities. While we were sitting in the Gallery, we were very much troubled with the Impertinence of People who wanted to see our Swords and Gloves; we were here tired beyond all patience, when at last they led us over an open Gallery, which gave us the Prospect of a pretty Meadow within the Palace, over which there is a Terrace Walk in the middle, from one End to the other, thick shaded with Vines, and supported with wooden Frames. But all the way we went we were followed by such Crowds that no Blows could keep us clear. We passed with great Difficulty thro' several Apartments, until at last we were stopped, and told in the next the Emperor was. Here the *Bashaw* who accompanied us, his Brothers, and several other Grandees of the Court, were pulling off their Alhagues, or Habits of Distinction, and went bare-footed, to make themselves look as mean as possible before the Emperor.

THE *Bashaw's* Brothers took each of them a *China* Jar of Sweet-Meats to carry before the Emperor, that their Officiouſneſs might be the more taken notice of. Before we were admitted to ſee the Emperor, all the Preſents were carried and placed in his Sight, and his Minions ; for at this Court not only an Embaſſador, but any other Man's Reception, almoſt intirely depends upon the Preſent he brings.

ADMIRAL *Perez*, for want of a better, (for *Renegado Carr* could not be found) acted as Interpreter to this Grand Audience. We found that altho the Admiral had been ſent by the Court for Mr. *Ruffel*, yet the Courtiers uſed him with a great deal of Contempt, calling him nothing but *Rice* or Captain, and treating him with very much Indifference ; this put him out of Countenance, for he had endeavoured to paſs upon us for a Man of great Intereſt at Court. He was a ſort of Somebody in *Muley Iſmael's* time, when his Imperial Majeſty would condeſcend to ask him how the Wind was ; but his not bringing the Emperor ſo good a Preſent from *England* as he promiſed, was the Reaſon he had never ſince been taken notice of at Court, until he was ſent for
Mr.

Mr. *Ruffel*, as being known to the *English*, by having been Embassador there ; and so was thought the most proper Person to prevail upon Mr. *Ruffel* to come over. We were kept waiting about an Hour in this Anti-Apartment of the King's, when some were fighting, others quarrelling, some were smoaking, and all in such an Uproar, one would have thought himself rather on the common side of a Jail, than in the Palace of a great Emperor. Behold at length two great wooden Gates were flung open, and we discovered his Imperial Beastliness sitting under a wooden Canopy in an open Gallery ; below his Majesty, at his Feet, sat his Favourite Brother, *Muley Amreddy*, and his first Minister *Bashaw Empsaef* : Mr. *Ruffel* was led up to the Throne, and making three Bows, pulled off his Hat, and delivered into the Emperor's own Hand his Majesty's Letter, ty'd up in a fine silk Handkerchief, and a Gold Watch ty'd up in another ; he then covered, and made a Speech to the Emperor, importing the great Esteem and Regard the King of *Great Britain* had for his Majesty ; condoled, and congratulated the Emperor upon his Father's Death, and his own Advancement : all which was interpreted by Admiral *Perez*, but it might as well have been let alone, for his Imperial

Imperial Majesty was so drunk he could scarce hold his Head up, but cried *Buono, Buono*, Good, Good; and then charged the *Alcaide* of the Christians to see we did not want for Wine, and roasted Pigs every Day*. Then his Courtiers prostrated themselves upon their Faces, and crawled upon their Hands and Knees to kiss his Feet: After this his Court retired, and the Emperor's Eunuchs took him up and carried him away. The Emperor, as to his Person, is very tall, about 48 or 50; of a very fierce Countenance, and very much pitted with the Small-Pox; he seemed very much bloated in the Face, wanted his Fore-Teeth, and being a *Mulatto*, made altogether a very ugly Figure. His Dress was a long black Cloke, it being Winter, over a white Alhague; his Turbant was a green Silk Sash, but hung loose like a drunken Man's; his Cimeter was very rich, and the only thing about him worth taking notice of. It had been the Cimeter of old *Muley Ismael*; the Scabbard was of Gold, very

* N. B. And bid the Grand Bashaw give the Christian all he came to ask.

N. B. Mr. Russel was advised to give the King's Physicians 3 Gold Ducats, to recommend the Sweet-meats as good for his Majesty's Health; for he seemed more fond of them than of any thing else.

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richly set on both sides with Diamonds and precious Stones. The Audience being over, and the Emperor carried away, the whole Palace was in an Uproar, neither was there any manner of Care taken to see us back : Admiral *Perez* did what he could, but having no Authority, they shoved us about in a strange manner, demanding extravagant Sums of Money at every Gate to let us out, shutting all the Gates upon us wherever we came ; and were so insolent, that taking my Buttons for Gold, which were Bath-metal gilt, upon Scarlet trimmed with Gold, they cut several of them off, in spite of all the Resistance I could make ; and were so very expeditious, they cut the Cloth and all, in several Places. We expected every Minute to be stripped, and it was by the Force of a good deal of Money, and *Perez* promising much more to all the Porters, we were able to get thro' the Palace. It is impossible to convey an Idea to any Person who was not there, what a rascally Crew we met with, nor can any one conceive that what is called a Court, should be worse than a Bear-Garden. We had all our Journey formed great Ideas of *Mequinez*, of the Court, and the Manner how we should pass our Time there ; and this had made us bear with Chearfulness and Patience the length
and

and Disagreeableness of our Journey : But sure People were never more disappointed, for what should have been the Center of Order and Government, was the Center of Disorder and Confusion ; occasioned by a Monster of a Prince, and a Minister very little better.

THE *Alcaide* of the Christians, and a *Portuguese* Slave in great Credit with the Emperor, and several of the Negro Guard attended us back, who all expected to be liberally rewarded, because we had been so well treated. Poor old *Perez* was so ashamed of his Court, that he knew not what to say ; but laying all upon the Disorders of the Emperor, swore after we were dispatched, he would retire to *Sallee*, and never go near the Court during this Man's Reign. At Night *Bashaw Empsaël*, being impatient for his Present, sent to confer with Mr. *Ruffel* : He had an intire Power over all Persons and Things, where the Emperor's Power was acknowledged, and was very absolute during his short Reign. He had the Character of being a wonderful Dissembler, very cunning and artful, but had so given himself up to Drink, to please the King, and being a Negro withal, that he was, except among the Negroes, become as detestable as the King himself.

MR. *Ruffel*, when it was dark, went to his House to wait upon him, and a Present of Wine, Cloth, a Watch, and several other things were looked out. Mr. *Ruffel* was accompanied by Admiral *Perez*, *Bashaw Busfra*, his Brothers, and the ten *Tetuan* Deputies, who took this Opportunity to wait upon the first Minister with their Presents, and humbly to offer up their Complaints against *Bashaw Hamet*, and to desire *Bashaw Busfra* might be sent back their *Bashaw*; they also endeavoured to make it the Request of Mr. *Ruffel* to the Negro *Bashaw*, who, as he is first Minister, by way of Eminence is called the *Grand Bashaw*: They endeavour'd all they could to get Mr. *Ruffel* to applaud their Conduct at *Tetuan*, particularly with relation to their well treating of him, &c. tho they knew in their own Consciences he had very great Reason to complain of several Parts of their Conduct towards him, particularly their detaining him such an unreasonable while. They also endeavoured to get him to say it would be agreeable to the *English*, and indeed to all the Christians, if *Bashaw Hamet* was turn'd out; and insinuated that the Christians would not trade in *Tetuan* unless he was removed.

THE old Negro heard patiently what they had to say; he took all the Presents, which were very considerable, especially that from the Deputies, being a Present of Linen, and other things of considerable Value from the Town, which amounted to little less than a Bribe. The old Negro *Bashaw* was in high Delight, having a large *China* Bowl of Anniseed-Water before him, which he put about very liberally. He kissed and hugged Mr. *Russel*, and told him he should have whatever he would ask, tho he intended nothing less: He protested how much he loved the *English*, and promised Mountains; he compared the *English* to the Apple of his Eye, and made several other odd and extravagant Compliments. He went so far as to say, that whoever Mr. *Russel* would have *Bashaw* of *Tetuan*, either *Bashaw Hamet* or *Busfra*, he would appoint; in his Turn he kissed and hugged *Bashaw Busfra*, saying that his Father and he had called Brothers, and why should not they do so too: He caressed the poor Deputies in such a manner, that they crawled upon their Hands and Knees, in a sort of Transport, to kiss his Feet. In short, he flattered them all out of their Reason and Senses; and they all came home to the *Bashaw's* House so

charmed, that next Morning the *Bashaw* and the Deputies sent Expresses to *Tetuan* to give an Account of this Turn of Affairs : Mr. *Ruffel*, who had not so much Experience of the *Moors* then as afterwards, took all for Truth ; and wrote the same News to Sir *Charles Wager* and to Consul *Hatfield* at *Tetuan*, giving the *Admiral* hopes that he expected to get near 50 Captives, 2 Horses, a Lion, and I know not what.

Nov. 23. MR. *Carr*, an *Irishman*, who turned *Moor* thirty odd Years ago, and is now chief Founder to the Emperor of *Morocco*, and indeed the only one, waited upon Mr. *Ruffel* in the Grand *Bashaw's* Name, in order to translate the King's Letter to the Emperor ; as also to translate into *Arabick* the Demands Mr. *Ruffel* had to ask in the Name of his *Britannick* Majesty, which were included in the Letter which follows.

MEQUINEZ, Nov. 23. O. S.

MR. *Ruffel's* Letter to his Excellency *Bashaw Empsaël*, First Minister to *Muley Hamet Dahebby*, Emperor of *Morocco*.

‘ MOST

MOST Excellent SIR,

‘ THE Commands of the most great and
 ‘ most noble Prince, *Muley Hamet Da-*
 ‘ *hebby*, Emperor of *Morocco*, &c. being
 ‘ signified to so just and good a Man as
 ‘ your Excellency; and the Promise you
 ‘ was so kind to make me last Night,
 ‘ leaves me no room to doubt, but that you
 ‘ will, out of your known Wisdom and great
 ‘ Goodness, give me what I am ordered in
 ‘ my Master’s Name to ask : and in com-
 ‘ pliance to your Excellency’s Desires, I
 ‘ present them to you as follows.

‘ 1. TO give me all such Captives, of
 ‘ what Nation soever, that have been ta-
 ‘ ken under my Master’s Colours, since
 ‘ the Peace concluded by *Commodore*
 ‘ *Steward*, in the Year 1721.

‘ 2. TO order Restitution to be made
 ‘ to the Proprietors of the Ships and
 ‘ Cargoes mentioned in my late Master’s
 ‘ Letter, *King George I. of Glorious Me-*
 ‘ *mory* : The Particulars I take the Li-
 ‘ berty to inclose for your Excellency.

N 3

‘ 3. TO

‘ 3. TO continue the Peace concluded between the great and glorious Monarch *Muley Ismael*, and the great and glorious Monarch King *George I.* both which Princes God has been pleased take to himself, and placed in their room two equally as great and good, whom God long continue in their Thrones.

‘ AS these Acts of Justice are recommended by his Imperial Majesty to your Excellency’s great Goodness, I doubt not of a speedy Dispatch, and recommend your Excellency to the Protection of God.’

I am,

Most Excellent SIR,

Your Excellency’s most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JOHN RUSSEL.

THE

THE following is an Account of the Freighters Loss on board the following Ships taken into *Sallee*, since the late Peace; for which Mr. *Ruffel* had his Majesty's Orders to demand Satisfaction.

THE *Johanna*, Captain *Thomas Poynter*, bound for New York, and taken into *Sallee* upon pretence the Passengers were not particularly expressed in the Pass.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. <i>Samuel Baker</i> , his Loss, } as given in to the Government, }	890	0	0
Mr. <i>John Bayeux</i> , ditto.	098	0	0
Mr. <i>Will. Isaac Hops</i> , ditto.	089	0	0
Mr. <i>George Legat</i> , ditto.	010	2	6
Mr. <i>Asber Levy</i> , ditto.	227	14	10
Mr. <i>Richard Fenaway</i> ,	071	5	6
Mr. <i>Joseph Low</i> ,	045	0	0
Mr. <i>Thomas Poynter</i> ,	072	6	0
Capt. <i>Michael Thody</i> ,	010	0	0
Capt. <i>Thomas Poynter</i> , on } the Ship's Account, }	300	0	0
Mr. <i>Daniel de Castro</i> ,	085	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1898	8	10
	<hr/>		

GIVE me leave to tell you the manner in which this Ship was taken, as a Warning to all Masters of Merchant-Men.

The *Moors* having sent their Boat on Board, asked to see the Master's Pass, which they did, and seemed very well contented, asking him if he had any Passengers on board? the Captain made a Reply he had none: which was the Occasion of the Ship's being taken, or at least gave them a Pretence for it. For presently after the *Moors* Boat put off, one of the *Dutch* Women, who had been put down the Hold with the other Passengers, stood upright in the Hatch-way, out of Curiosity, to look at a *Moors* Ship, for which she and all the rest of them paid very dear: for the *Moors* immediately boarded the Ship again, affirming the Captain had deceived them, by saying he had no Passengers when he had; and most of the Passengers happening to be *Dutch* and *Portuguese Jews*, they pretended they did not know but a Man who deceived them, might be a Pirate, and so carried them into *Sallee*, where the *Jews* and *Dutch* were retained in Captivity; but the Captain, the *English* Seamen, the Ship, and some of the Goods, were discharged.

THE other Demand was for the *Champion*, Captain *Banks*, bound from *Oporto* to *London*, taken into *Sallee* under the Pretence the Pass was deficient:

The Captain, Seamen, and Ship, were discharged. But Mr. *Robert Price's* Loss in the *Champion*, as given in to the Government, amounted to

On board the *Johanna*, l. 675 0 0
1898 8 10

Total l. 2573 8 10

A great Demand in this Country, and which as it was divided into so many Hands, there was but little hopes of ever getting any part of it again.

MR. *Carr*, who by the *Moors* is called *Alcaide Ally*, or Believer, after having translated Mr. *Russel's* Demands, said it might be proper to give in the Whole, in order to get a Part ; but said, that as to the two Ships Cargoes, the Answer the Grand *Bashaw* would give them would be, that as they were taken in *Muley Ismael's* Reign, this present Government would not charge themselves with it ; and indeed no better Answer was ever got or expected. Mr. *Carr* dined and supped with us, and staid pretty late ; he informed us of all such Questions we asked him concerning the Country and People. He is a very handsome Man, very ingenious, and much of a Gentleman in his Behaviour : He told us he was Brother to Commodore *Carr*, formerly an Officer of Distinction

distinction in our Navy ; he was taken very young, before he was well acquainted with his Religion or Country ; that to a young Man the Temptation was very great. He was offered fine Women, and all the Riches and Grandure of this Country, which if he had not accepted of, he foresaw nothing but Slavery, Misery, and extreme Want ; for in the Time he was taken we had not used to redeem our Captives. He was a great Favourite of *Muley Ismael's*, who understood his Use and Value : *Muley Ismael* used to call him Brother, and gave him his Clothes off his Back, and would hug him and caress him very much, and offered him the greatest Governments in the Country ; but *Carr* wisely refused them, knowing what Envy and Hazard attend great Places among the *Moors*. He had been a Governor upon the Frontiers of *Guinea*, and was, at the time he was with us, *Alcaide* of the Guards which are allowed the *Jews* ; a Place of very good Profit and little Envy. He is said to be very rich, has but one Wife and one Daughter, never having indulged himself with Variety of Wives, as the *Moors* generally do. To us he seemed very much to lament his Condition, and declared himself as much a Christian as ever : He railed very much at the *Moors*, saying they were the falsest

and

and most perfidious Wretches alive ; and said that if he could get into *Europe*, he could easily put the Christians in a way to take this Country : and tho he was a *Moor* in Religion, he boasted of the great Service he had done the *English* in this Country, inso-much that the King could not repay him ; particularly with regard to getting Admiral *Delauai* out of this Country, and several Captives. He drank with us very hard, and declared to us if it was not that he locked himself up every now and then, and took a hearty Dose of Wine, he could not have supported his Spirits, when he came to think he was for ever lost to his Country and Friends. He staid with us so late that his Wife sent her Brother to our House to bring him home ; and before he left us was so drunk that he fell down in his way home, and cut his Nose and Face very severely, and had like to have broke his Neck.

WHETHER what he said, while with us, was the Effect of the Falseness he had learned among the *Moors*, or whether he did it to ingratiate himself among us, not having then received the Present he expected, which he hoped to increase by telling us what Service he had ever done the *English*, and insinuating what he was capable of doing Mr. *Russel* : what-ever

ever was his Inducement, certain it is, after he had got his Present, he came very seldom among us ; and before we left *Mequinez*, we believed him as much a *Moor* as any in the Country, and as much in their Interest : Therefore I advise those who come after us, to take great Care what they say before him, and to give but little Credit to what he says.

Nov. 24.

THE *Alcaide* of the Christians sent us two roasting Pigs ; we found him a very artful insinuating Fellow, and that he expected to be very well paid for every thing he did. We passed our time but very disagreeably here, to what we did in *Tetuan* ; which made us very desirous of being dispatched. We were confined to a Ground Apartment, and not allowed to walk upon the House for fear we should see their Women. When we went abroad, we every where found the common People very rude, and could go no where, unless on Horse-back, without a great Crowd following us : Besides, the poor Captives complained that the Negro Porters would not let them in to us without Money ; and tho Mr. *Russel* desired the *Bashaw* to redress this Abuse, the Porters were not punished, and Mr. *Russel* could get nothing but Promises of their Amendment.

BASHAW Busfra introduced a Saint to Mr. *Russel*, one of their ordinary ones: this Fellow was like most of the rest, part Knave, and part Fool; he begg'd Money to buy him a Pair of Drawers. Upon the *Bashaw's* bringing him in, Mr. *Russel* ordered him 3 Ounces, 2 Shillings *English*, a no small Sum in that Country to give a Beggar: yet this Fellow, because he was a Saint, did not think the Sum great enough, but flung it upon the Ground; upon which Mr. *Russel* ordered his Servant to take it up, and give him nothing. This was a great Disappointment to his Holiness, who looked very simple, and wanted then to have the Money again; but Mr. *Russel* ordered a *Moorish* Servant to turn him out of the House, which he did very readily, not regarding at all the Curfes he gave him.

THIS *Moorish* Servant we brought from *Tetuan*, is a sort of a Free-thinker among the *Moors*, and had very little regard to what he eat or drank, any more than he had for their Saints, and never scrupled doing as we bid him: so that whenever his Countrymen were troublesome, he either turned them out quietly, or by Head and Shoulders.

IN the Evening the *Bashaw* made Mr. *Ruffel* a formal Visit, telling him he might depend upon his being dispatched to his Satisfaction, from his House; and that the Emperor would certainly make him a Present of 2 Horses: and this was told Mr. *Ruffel* by so many People, he really believed it, as we all did.

Nov. 25.

ADMIRAL *Perez*, who undertook to manage every thing with the Ministers for Mr. *Ruffel*, gave us great hopes of being speedily dispatched: he said the Grand *Bashaw* offered to give Mr. *Ruffel* 26 Captives; but as for Restitution of the Cargoes of the Ships taken or Money, to the Value, he gave the same Answer as *Carr* had done before. He advised Mr. *Ruffel* to look the Grand *Bashaw* out more Wine, and also to mix some ready Money with it, for that the *Bashaw* was extremely covetous; and that the Continuance of the Peace intirely depended upon him.

THIS Day Deputies came from old *Fex*, offering to open their Gates, and treat of Peace with such Persons as the Emperor should appoint: This caused great Joy among the Emperor's Friends. The Deputies were well treated, and the Emperor

Emperor sent his Son, a Youth of about 17, with a sufficient Counsel about him, to treat with the People of *Fez*; and after the Peace that the Prince should be continued their nominal Governor.

ONE Mrs. *Shaw*, an *Irishwoman*, but Nov. 26. now a *Moor*, came to make Mr. *Rasset* a Visit: *Muley Ismael*, soon after she was taken, ordered her among the rest of his Concubines; and having an Inclination to lie with her, forced her to turn *Moor*, for his Conscience would not permit him to lie with a Christian: but soon after having taken a Dislike to her, he gave her to a Soldier, a Renegade *Spaniard*, who having nothing to maintain her with, the poor Woman was almost naked and starved. She had been a *Moor* upwards of 9 Years, and when first she came into the Country was very young, and not unhandsome; she had almost forgot her *English*, and was an Object of great Charity, having a poor Child at her Breast, not above a Fortnight old, and nothing to shift it or provide it withal: Mr. *Rasset* gave her wherewith to clothe her self and her Child, and ordered her to come as often as she could, while we continued at *Mequinez*.

Nov. 27.

BOMBAR *John Tatta*, who in the late Reign was Chief Eunuch, and in great Favour with *Muley Ismael*; sent Mr. *Russel* a Present of two Leopards Skins. To Day we were visited by one *Pilleau*, a young Fellow of a good Family in *Cornwal*, but now turned *Moor*. He was taken very young, with Captain *Pilleau*, his Uncle, and being a handsome Boy, he was given by *Muley Ismael* to one of his Sons. The Christian Captives gave this young Man a wonderful Character, saying he endured enough to have killed seven Men, before his Master could make him turn. 'Tis very rare the *Moors* force any Christian to turn *Moor*, unless they happen to fall into the Hands of some very great Zealot, or Bigot to their Religion, who imagine they are doing God good Service; while they are guilty of all the inhuman Cruelty in the World.

PILLEAU being taken very young, spoke the *Arabick* Language as well as the *Moors*; and having traversed this vast Country even to the Frontiers of *Guinea*, was capable of giving a very good Account of it: He is at present a Soldier, as all the Renegadoes are, who have no particular Trade or Calling; but their Allowance of Pay and Corn is so small, that they are in

a starving Condition, being obliged to rob and plunder for the greatest part of their Subsistence ; for which they are often killed when taken : They are generally quartered at a great Distance from the Sea, in Castles upon the Frontiers.

THE Queens, and the Grand *Bashaw*, Nov. 28. having received some considerable Presents from *Bashaw Hamet's* Agent, the King was once more prevailed upon to declare *Bashaw Hamet Bashaw* of *Tetuan*, with all its Dependencies ; tho but two Days before the Emperor did assure *Bashaw Busfra*, and the *Tetuan* Deputies, at the time they were offering their Presents, that *Bashaw Busfra* should return *Bashaw* of *Tetuan*, since the People desired it.

THUS any one may think what a Condition we thought our selves in, who had to deal with such a Prince and such a Court. This sudden Alteration in Affairs so frighten'd the *Tetuan* Deputies, that they retired at Night into a Saint's House, for fear of being imprisoned, and worse Consequences. *Bashaw Busfra* losing now all hopes of being sent back *Bashaw* of *Tetuan*, endeavoured all he could to go Governor of the Castle, Town, and Port of *Sallee*, with the Title of *Bashaw* ; and this occasioned a very great Struggle between

tween *Bashaw Busfra* and the Agent of *Bashaw Hamet*, which Way Mr. *Russel* should be dispatched: *Bashaw Hamet's* Agent made Interest that Mr. *Russel* might be dispatched thro' his Master's Hands by the way of *Tangier*; and *Bashaw Busfra* made Interest that it might be by the Way of *Sallee*, where he hoped to go Governor. Mr. *Russel* was mostly inclined to *Tangier*, but did not care to explain himself, because he would have been glad to have taken the first Way that offered. *Bashaw Busfra* was so jealous of our corresponding with the Agent of his Enemy, that he suspected every one who came to us, and sent Persons to watch us whenever we went out: And when *Bashaw Busfra* perceived he was likewise disappointed in going Governor of *Sallee*, and that of course Mr. *Russel* would be dispatched by the Way of *Tangier*, he made all the Interest he could to hinder the Articles of Peace being signed; and what made Mr. *Russel* and all of us the more uneasy, we perceived he was now resolved to affront us, seeing he could not carry his Point.

Nov. 29. FOR on the 29th, being invited to dine with *Renegado Carr*, at his Foundry, Mr. *Russel* sent a Message to the *Bashaw* to desire Horses for himself and his Company.

but was refused under some trifling Pretence ; upon which Mr. *Russel* was resolved to walk it, as we did all. This was what the *Bashaw* did not expect, and very much surprized him : so that by the time we were got half way, one of the *Bashaw's* Gentlemen brought a Horse for Mr. *Russel* ; but as there was no more than one, and that the *Bashaw* had refused him when he sent at first, Mr. *Russel* sent it back, and we walked it all the way ; which was troublesome enough, because we found part of the way very dirty, which was what we did not expect, and we were followed by a vast Crowd of People. Mr. *Carr* gave us a very elegant Dinner, after the *English* manner ; we sat upon Chairs, and eat out of Pewter, with Knives, Forks, Table-Linen, &c. tho at home with his Family, he eats after the manner of the *Moors*. At Dinner we had Wine, Punch, and a Consort of Musick, played by Christian Captives. We expected *Muley Maimon*, one of the Emperor's Brothers, to dine with us, but he did not come ; so we had no other Company but Admiral *Perez*, Mr. *Carr*, and his Daughter, about 6 Years of Age.

AFTER Dinner we walked out to see his Foundry, where he casts Mortars, Shells, Cannon, &c. as well as can be done in *Europe* : He has the Command of what Number of Christians and *Moors* he thinks necessary to the Work, and is the only Person in the Country capable of this Work ; and he says he has concealed his Art from the *Moors* and Christians that assist him : so that when he dies, in all probability, they will be at as great a Loss as ever.

IN the Evening, the *Bashaw* somewhat ashamed of what he had done, sent Horses for us all, even for the Servants ; and Mr. *Russel* was advised by *Carr* to accept of them, as we were yet to continue in his House.

Nov. 30.

THE *Padre* Guardian of the *Spanish* Convent, and another Frier, with their Surgeon, came to make Mr. *Russel* a Visit : They looked as if they wanted for nothing the Country could afford ; they invited us to their Convent.

SEVERAL Messages came from one of the Queens, desiring Mr. *Russel* to return by the way of *Tangier*, after he shall be dispatched ; and likewise to desire him
I to

to leave *Bashaw Busfra's* House, and to go to *Bashaw Hamet's* Agent. These Messengers were all stopped by *Bashaw Busfra's* Servants, by order of their Master ; and the Messengers were told Mr. *Russel* had resolved to go by the way of *Sallee*, and that having come to *Mequinez* under the Protection of *Bashaw Busfra*, he is resolved to continue in his House until such time he is dispatched, unless the Emperor should, by a positive Command, order it otherwise. But as this did not come from Mr. *Russel*, whom they could not get to see, the Messengers gave but little Credit to it, and Means were soon after found out to let Mr. *Russel* know the whole Matter. This made *Bashaw Busfra* very complaisant, and he made Mr. *Russel* a Visit, desiring him not to leave his House without a positive Order from the Emperor ; at the same time making an Apology for all that was past, and promising all that was in his Power for the future.

BUT Mr. *Russel* very much depending upon the Advice of Admiral *Perez*, and he being an intire Enemy of *Bashaw Hamet's*, perswaded Mr. *Russel* to continue where he was. All this time Mr. *Russel* had no manner of Answer to the Demands he had sent the Grand *Bashaw*, notwithstanding

standing the Presents he had given, and the great Promises he had received.

WE rode out to see the Park, not much unlike our *Hyde-Park*, but of the two more beautiful; it consists of some Miles walled in, and regularly set with Olive-Trees, which makes it very shady, and pleasant Riding: Here we saw the Deer brought over by their late Embassador.

Dec. 1. RENEGADO Carr, and Muley Maimon, dined with Mr. Russel: Muley Maimon speaks excellent Spanish; he wonderfully complimented the English, and seem'd very much pleased with an English Pudding. He offered Mr. Russel a young Lion, which he had at his House; Mr. Russel accepted the Offer, but never could get it.

2d. WE rode out to see the Gardens; they differ very little from the Park, except that large Spots are turned into Vineyards and Kitchen Gardens.

3d. OUR Doctor, and my self, went to visit the Jewry, which is a Place set apart for the Jews to live in, under their own Sheick or Governor. The Jews at Mequinez are computed about 15000 Families:

Families: The most part appear very poor, as they generally are in Inland Towns. The *Jewdry*, or Place where they live in, is exceeding dirty, so as to make it unpassable for People a-foot; unless they walk bare-legged and bare-footed, as the *Jews* do.

THEIR Houses are very mean, and many Families in a House; nor did I ever see any People so miserable as the *Jews* appear to be in *Barbary*: and notwithstanding all the Oppression they meet with from the *Moors*, they govern all the Commerce and Money of this Country. Their chief Employment here is working in Gold and Silver, clipping and changing of Money, as in other Places. The King's Brothers, whenever they ride thro' the *Jewdry*, beat and insult whatever *Jews* happen to fall in their way; and the *Moors* seldom call them by any other Name than Cran or Cuckold,

WE went to return the Friars Visit: Dec. 4. They have a very convenient House, delightfully situated for Prospect, and large enough for their Number, which consists of no more than a Guardian, four Friars, a Lay-Brother, besides a Surgeon. This Convent was endowed with 500 Pistoles a-Year, for the Relief of Captives,

Captives, and in order to prevent their turning *Moors*. They are under the Protection of the Emperor, upon the Account of yearly Presents they make him; and because they take care of his sick Slaves. We saw their Hospital, which had then but very few Sick in it; but is capable of receiving above 100 sick Persons.

THE Friars were very courteous and obliging; entertaining us with Wine and Bisket; and obliged Mr. *Russel* to name the Day when he would come and dine with them.

Dec. 5.

FIVE *Moors* were crucified for robbing and murdering a *Jew*: This was one of the principal *Jews* of *Mequinez*, and great Industry and Interest were made by the *Jews* to discover his Murderers.

MR. *Russel*, after many Delays and Difficulties, and after having sent many Days to desire Audience again of the Grand *Bashaw*, was at last, promised one this Night. *Bashaw Busfra* was so jealous lest Mr. *Russel* should speak to the Grand *Bashaw* to his prejudice, that he would not permit Mr. *Russel* to go without one of his Brothers in Company: Mr. *Russel* refused to go for a long time under such a Restraining, but at last was prevailed upon to let
the

the *Bashaw's* Brother go. There is no seeing the *Bashaw* without a Present ; so that a Present was looked out accordingly. Admiral *Perez* accompanied Mr. *Russel* as Interpreter : The *Bashaw* received Mr. *Russel's* Present, gave him a great many fair Promises, as before : but now he was so particular as to assure him he should be dispatched, to his Satisfaction, in three Days.

MR. *Russel* received a Letter from Mr. Dec. 6.
Peter Morgan, an *Irish* Merchant, living in *Sallee* ; giving an Account that *Negger*, a Captain of one of their Cruisers, had robbed an *English* Ship : Mr. *Russel* complain'd of it ; the Captain was sent for to Court, not so much to be reprimanded, as to know what he had got in order to rob him again.

MR. *Russel* received a Letter from Monsieur *Pillet*, a *French* Renegado, and Governor of the Port of *Sallee* ; he blamed *Negger*, and threatned him : His Letter run very much upon Compliments, and Offers of Services.

A T Night the Friars sent one of their 7th.
Servants to know if Mr. *Russel* and his Company would favour them with our Company at Dinner next Day ; the *Bashaw's*

shaw's Porter refused the Servant Admittance, without four Blanquils, or eight Pence Sterling. The Christian when he got in, told us of it; Mr. *Russel* complain'd to the *Bashaw* as before, but to little purpose.

Dec. 8.

WE dined with the Friars; they gave us a *Spanish* Olio, and a very good Entertainment: they had excellent Wine. After Dinner they shewed us their Chapel and Granaries, which are well stored with Corn.

IN the Afternoon we rode to see the Emperor's Stables, accompanied by the Surgeon of the Convent.

THEY consist of two very large Oblong Square Buildings, with Arches all round; under which the Horses stand, without any Partition, and intirely open on one side to the Wind: We found but very few Horses here, not above 50; and out of them not above 12 that could be called fine Horses. These Stables are made to hold 600 Horses, allowing 14 Foot for each Horse. Thro' the middle of the Square runs a small Canal, over which, at certain Distances, are built little Houses for keeping the Furniture for the Horses. At the upper End of all the Square.

Squate is a handsome Room, neatly paved and carved; the Front inclosed with an iron Gate, finely wrought and gilt: Here the old Emperor used to come almost every Afternoon, to smoke his Pipe, oversee his Horses*, and receive Projects from his Workmen.

THE Christian Captives, who came Dec. 9. daily to pay their Respects to Mr. *Rassel*, brought an Account that there was a great Uproar in the City, and that a Civil War was feared within the Town, occasioned by two *Ludytes*, viz. two of the King's Horse-Guards, having a Quarrel with two of the Citizens, and in the Fray killing them, the Mob gathered together and shut the Gates, threatening a War if the Emperor did not do them Justice; but Matters were appeased by the Intercession of the *Mufti*, and Justice was promised.

THE Grand *Bashaw* sent one of his 10th. Secretaries for Mr. *Rassel*, so that we were now in hopes every thing would be dispatched according to former Promises: And in order to keep the *Bashaw* in a good Humour, Mr. *Rassel* carried with

* N.B. The Alcaide of the Emperor's Stables was a Portuguese *Almogado*.

him a Chest of *Florence*, and 20 Moidores to give him : He received the Present as usual, but entered into no manner of Business ; only, in general, gave large Promises, as before. This made Mr. *Russel* and all of us very uneasy, seeing there was no manner of Dependence upon any thing they said.

Dec. 11. THE Emperor's Ministers intercepted several Letters of Correspondence between one of his Queens and his own Sister, wrote to his Rival, and Brother *Muley Abdelmeleck* : The Emperor put the Queen to death, and banished his Sister to a Castle.

12th.

WE were all invited to dine with *Muley Maimon*, at a Country-Seat of one of his Brothers ; and *Carr* was also invited by way of Interpreter. We had a handsome Dinner, dressed by *Spanish* Slaves, and a Consort of Musick, by the Christians, who were sent for on purpose : *Muley Maimon*, and his Brother, made a Compliment to Mr. *Russel*, saying, how concerned they were to see him so long at *Mequinez* without being dispatched, and that it used not to be so in their Father's time ; that they should have been glad to have served him, but having no Power in the present Reign, they could
do

do him no other Service than wishing him well ; their Brother taking no manner of notice of them : so that they chose to live private, and never went to Court. We observed these Princes had not the Estates of common Country Gentlemen in *England* ; the old Emperor seldom giving more to his Sons than what was absolutely necessary for their Subsistence, unless to those whose Mothers were great Favourites.

IT was said the Emperor had received Dec. 13. some Letters from his Brother *Abdelmeleck*, importing, that if the Emperor would make a Partition of the Empire, and give him half his Father's Treasure, half the Horse, Ammunition, &c. he would give no farther Trouble ; but this was rejected by the Negroes and Grand *Bashaw* : It was said the Emperor would have come into this, or any thing else, so as to have been left at ease in his Debaucheries.

THE *Mufti*, and a Party at Court, ^{14th.} taking a proper Opportunity to incense the Emperor against *Bashaw Empsael*, who, tho he had not been out of his Palace for some Weeks, or mounted on Horse-back for some Months, yet got on Horse-back, and went at the Head of a Party of his Negro Guards to the House
of

of *Bashaw Empsael*, with an Intention to kill him with his own Hand. The Emperor's Repentment it seems was occasioned in this manner : He happened to be sober, when a Complaint was made against *Bashaw Empsael* ; the Emperor sent for the *Bashaw* to justify himself, but the *Bashaw* being as seldom sober as his Master, was unfortunately drunk when the Emperor was sober, and therefore could not come : The Truth was concealed from the Emperor, and the *Bashaw's* Enemies represented it as the Effect of the *Bashaw's* Pride or Guilt.

T H E R E seemed to be an universal Joy all over the City ; and People began to entertain some hopes of the Emperor, when they thought he had Resolution enough to put this Minister to death, who was not only a Partaker with the Emperor, but supposed to encourage him in all his Debaucheries.

T H E Emperor came to the *Bashaw's* House, and demanded him to be brought before him, but his Servants had concealed him : The Emperor shot, with his own Hand, one of the *Bashaw's* Secretaries, who was so faithful to his Master as to endeavour to make an Excuse for him to the Emperor : and the Negro Guard, which

which accompanied the Emperor, not liking what they were about, did not design or desire to find the *Bashaw* out; for however obnoxious he had made himself to the White People, it was chiefly upon their account; and not only as he was one of their Body, but as he indulged them in every thing they had no reason to complain.

HOWEVER, the Court Party against the *Bashaw* prevailed so far as to have a new *Bashaw* proclaimed, who was a White; and it cost the old Negro a very considerable Sum of Money among the Women to make his Peace.

THE Emperor presently after returning to his beloved Cups, and having no Dependence but upon his Negro Guards, sent for *Bashaw Empsaet*, and re-instated him the next Day, as if nothing had happened; which cost the Lives of several of the *Bashaw's* Enemies: And now the White People were drove to Despair, having no hopes but in *Muley Abdelmelech*.

MR. *Russel* seeing no hopes of being Dec. 15^d dispatched, and all the Comfort Admiral *Perez* ever gave him came to nothing, but seemed rather to be new invented Amuse-

Amusements ; therefore Mr. *Ruffel* resolved to write a Letter to the Emperor, having tried all other ways : and tho he had been here near a Month, could not so much as get any one to talk to him of the Business he came about, in any other than general Terms.

THE following Letter was conveyed to one of the Queens, with a Promise of a very handsom Present, in case the Matter succeeded : But Promises of this kind will not do in this Country, there must be always something in hand ; so a Present of Cambricks accompanied the Letter.

TO the Emperor of *Morocco*, *Muley Hamet Dahebbby*, &c.

MOST Sacred Royal SIR,

‘ THE great Love and Friendship my
 ‘ Master, King *George II.* Emperor of
 ‘ *Great-Britain, France* and *Ireland*,
 ‘ bears towards your Majesty, is shewn
 ‘ by his early sending me to congratulate
 ‘ your Majesty on your Accession to this
 ‘ great Empire, (where God long con-
 ‘ tinue you) and in opening the Door to
 ‘ all other Princes to do the same, which
 ‘ no doubt they will, when they find
 ‘ how

‘ how well I have had the Honour to be
‘ received and dispatched by your Ma-
‘ jesty.

‘ I HUMBLY beg that your Impe-
‘ rial Majesty will, out of your great
‘ Goodness, give your Orders that I may
‘ be dispatched with such Captives as have
‘ been taken under my Master’s Colours ;
‘ and that your Majesty will order Restitu-
‘ tion to be made to the Proprietors of
‘ the Ships and Cargoes mentioned in my
‘ late Master’s Letter, which I had the
‘ Honour to deliver to you : and that
‘ your Majesty may be pleased to appoint
‘ some Person to renew the Articles of
‘ Peace with me. Pray God continue
‘ your Imperial Majesty a happy Reign.’

‘ *Your Imperial Majesty’s, &c.*

‘ JOHN RUSSEL.

WHAT Success this Letter had, Mr.
Russel could never learn, or indeed whe-
ther or no the Emperor ever had it ; but
it is very likely if he had he never thought
of it farther : for so debauched, and stu-
pid a Prince, and cruel withal, I never
read of.

P

TO

TO day the Sheick of the *Jews*, finding Mr. *Russel* did not apply to him for the Liberty of the four *Jews*, and expecting to get some Money of Mr. *Russel*, informed the Emperor that one of the *Jewish* Women, the Daughter, a Girl about 15, that was going out of the Country, was very handsome; and as the Emperor delighted more in *Jewish* Women than *Moor*s, he sent for her to the Palace. At Night her Brother came to Mr. *Russel*, frightened out of his Wits, to inform Mr. *Russel* of this unexpected Order, but said if Mr. *Russel* would make a Present to the Sheick, or Governor of the *Jews*, as the Emperor had not seen her, it might be prevented: But Mr. *Russel* knowing them to be all Rogues, took it for a Trick to get Money; but said if it was true, he would use all his good Offices to get the Girl her Liberty.

FOR some Days it had rained excessive hard, and our House being very crazy, it rained into our Apartments, which consisted in no more than two large Bed-Chambers, for we eat under a Piazza before our Rooms. Mr. *Russel* complained to the *Bashaw* of the badness of our Apartments, but to little purpose; the Rain continuing, it at last rained into Mr. *Russel*'s

Russel's Bed, and all over his Chamber, so that there was scarce any walking in or out of it; and in the Night, the whole Roof of the Room next where he lay fell in, but as it happened no body lay there. Mr. *Russel* now made loud Complaints to the *Bashaw* of his lying in danger of being knock'd on the Head in his Bed; he acquainted the *Bashaw* in what manner their People were treated in *England*, and appealed to Admiral *Perez*: He threatned that Night to go and lie at the *Spanish* Convent. The *Bashaw* was now ashamed, and therefore took our Apartments and gave us his own, which were dry, but consisted in no more than two small Bed-Chambers, one in another, and another small Room we had to eat in, at the end of a Gallery, which was designed as a Summer-house, and over-looked the Street without being seen.

T H E Emperor sent back the *Jewish* Dec. 16. Girl to her Mother, not liking her: The Girl reported the Emperor was in drink when she was carried before him, and that he bid her rub his Legs until he fell a-sleep, which she did.

T O day Mr. *Russel*, losing all Patience, resolved to go to the House of the Grand *Bashaw*, and try if he could get to

the Speech of him. He went to his House with an Interpreter ; and after giving a great deal of Money to his Negro Porters to get within his Gates, was shewed into a Stable, where he was kept waiting several Hours, without being able to get a Sight of the *Bashaw* ; and returned home very lousy, which he had picked up in the fine Apartments he had been waiting in.

Dec. 17.

WE now began to despair of being dispatched, nay, and began to be apprehensive we might not be able to get out of the County our selves : for what was not to be apprehended from such a King and such a Minister ?

MR. *Russel* despairing of doing any thing thro' the Hands of the Grand *Bashaw*, since he could not get the Sight of him, now his Wine and Presents were gone, was willing to hearken to any other Method that could be proposed to him. Admiral *Perez* being now at a Loss to invent new Excuses, had now no other way left but to rail at them, which he did heartily, calling them all the Rogues he could think of. Strangers that may come into this Country will certainly find themselves served as we were ; for whilst the *Moors* have any Designs upon

upon you, or any thing to get, they will lift you up above the Heavens with their Promises; but having once got their Ends, they take no more notice of what they promised than if it had never been.

MR. *Russel* was advised by a *Spanish* Captain, one *Joseph Padron*, a Native of the *Canaries*, whom Mr. *Russel* brought out of the Country with him, to imploy a *Jewish* Woman, who was a Mistress of the Emperor's, and a great Favourite, and to offer her a handsome Reward, in case she could get him dispatched. This Captain, whose Redemption intirely depended upon Mr. *Russel*'s Success, undertook to apply to this *Jew*.

THE same Captain advised to apply to the *Spaniard Alcaide*, or Governor of the Christians, who who was a Slave of the Emperor's when Prince, and whose Post obliged him to be very much about the Emperor, which we saw at our first Audience. He came, with great Affectation, like a Person of Consequence; and seeing Mr. *Russel* was at a loss what to do, he said, he supposed Mr. *Russel* had no Notion that it lay in his power to serve him, otherwise he would have applied to him before; but assured him if he had, he should have been dispatched, to his Satisfaction,

faction, long before. He pretended very much to despise the Grand *Bashaw*, saying he was a Negro, and what could be expected from him? In short, he undertook every thing, for a Promise of being well rewarded; but was so tiresome, as soon as he imagined Mr. *Russel* thought him of use, with his long Harangues of himself, and so full of his *Spanish* Formalities, that he became very ridiculous: and in the End it proved he had no manner of Power with regard to Business; and only thought by his Impudence to be caressed, and to draw a Present from Mr. *Russel*, under the Pretence of giving it some body else. However, the Hopes of this *Spaniard* and the *Jewish* Women buoyed us up for some time; and indeed Mr. *Russel* saw no Appearance of any other way.

I LEAVE any one to judge how uneasy we were under such Circumstances, neither had we any Diversions or Amusements to take off our Thoughts: We used indeed often in an Afternoon to ride out in the Olive Park, which was all the Diversion we had; when we were in, we were safe enough, but were sure to be affronted as we passed the Streets, three or four hundred Fellows setting up a great Scream together; and crying, *Cursed are the Unbelievers*. Sometimes the common
People

People would fling Stones and Brickbats at us, notwithstanding we had several *Moors* that always went out with us; the common People not being able to bear a Christian on Horse-back, believing Horses were only designed for *Mahometans*: and they have a Notion that the Christians have no Horses, and this seems to be in some measure confirmed to them, by seeing us endeavour so much at carrying them out of the Country.

FROM what I have said, the Reader will see we had but little Satisfaction abroad; and at home, till just before we left the *Bashaw's* House, they would not permit us to walk on the top of the House, until such time, what with the great Rains, the Cold we had taken in our Bed-Chambers, and Discontent altogether, we every one fell into Fluxes, which confined us several Days; Mr. *Rasset* was the worst. The greatest, and indeed only Satisfaction we had, was playing at Cards at home among our selves.

AND the *Bashaw*, in whose House we lived, either thro' Design, or Poverty, supplied our Caterer so ill and irregular, that we sometimes dined at a time it was fit to sup: He allowed at first, 2 Ducats

a-day, for our Eating and Firing, which is about 12 Shillings ; but long before we came away he reduced it to one half : However, in that cheap Country, one would have been enough, if it had been given in Season and well managed.

A T last the Captives themselves found out the Reason of Mr. *Russel*'s not being dispatched : It seems the Grand *Bashaw* gave them to understand he expected they should raise him a Present of 300 Ducats among themselves, or they should not have their Liberty ; besides, he let it be understood he was not satisfied with the Presents Mr. *Russel* had made him, nor indeed never would, as long as he had found any thing more coming. And what was worse, we soon found there was nothing but Tricks and Lyes to be expected from the *Alcaide* of the Christians.

T H E *Jewish* Woman wanted to have the Sheick of the *Jews* concerned, and he asked an extravagant Sum of Money to get the Peace signed, and the Captives their Liberty ; so that Mr. *Russel* would have nothing to say to him.

T H E R E is no describing what a Set of villainous Hands we were got into at *Mequinez* : neither can I say, in that Place,

Place, which are worse, the *Moors*, *Jews*, or *Christians* ; for we found all we had to do with equally bad.

NEITHER did they seem to consider his Majesty's Present, or the Presents Mr. *Russel* had given, as any thing ; but confidently asked more, as if what had been done signified nothing.

MR. *Russel* received two Letters from Dec. 18.
Sallee, one from *Renegado Pillet*, the other from Mr. *Patrick Morgan*, thanking him for making him Vice-Consul : but both his Letter and *Pillet's* said, that without Letters could be procured from Court, to the Governors of the Town, Castle and Port, to support him, Mr. *Russel's* Appointment would not be regarded ; for that an *English Dogger*, now in *Sallee*, refused to pay him Consulage, *viz.* eight Dollars ; and that the Governors would not force the Master without an Order from the Court : But upon Mr. *Russel's* writing a very sharp Letter to the Master, telling him he would write to my Lord *Portmore*, and to Sir *Charles Wager*, giving an account how he contemned his Majesty's Appointment, he thought better of it, and paid the Consulage.

Dec. 19.

A COURIER arrived from New Fez, giving account notwithstanding the Peace so lately concluded with Old Fez, they had surprized several of the *Lady-res*, Inhabitants of New Fez, and put them to death; and that they had turned the Prince and his Followers out of the City, not without debating whether they should not make him a Prisoner: but there were some honest enough to say, as he came into the City upon their publick Oaths and Faith, he should have his Liberty and all his Followers.

THIS was great News to all the white Inhabitants of *Mequinez*, who now began to entertain Hopes again: This did a little alarm the drunken Crew at Court, and great Preparations were talked of to go and reduce Fez. Carr was ordered to go in Person with all the Artillery, Mortars, Bombs, &c. and all the Force of Negroes, &c. that could be spared from *Mequinez*, were to be sent, and nothing but their utter Ruin was talked of: and it was said *Bashaw Empsael* would go in Person. Several Parties of Horse were sent to blockade the City, and several Pieces of Brass Cannon were likewise sent from the Palace; and Things looked as if they were a little in earnest.

B.A.

BASHAW Hamet's Agent found Dec. 20.
means to send a Person to Mr. *Ruffel*, to assure him of his Interest; but that while he was in *Bashaw Busfra's* Hands, he could do him no Service. The Messenger, after a great many Compliments, summed up his Discourse with begging a Pair of Scissars.

THIS Day our Cook came and made a grievous Complaint that he could not keep the *Bashaw's* Brothers out of the Kitchen, and that they threatened to flog him for Pudding and Wine.

IN any other Country but this one would think it very extraordinary, that two Men of Quality, neither of them very young, and that had large Families of their own, should thus expose themselves for a bit of Pudding; but the Wine was the bewitching Article, and they will even venture Damnation rather than lose it.

IN this Country the King's Brothers are as great Scoundrels as any in the World, of which we had many Instances: They would watch our Servants, going to the Cantons for Wine, and stop them, and take it, Bottles and all; drinking

ing it off before their Faces, and had not the Manners to return the Bottles.

Dec. 21. THE Emperor ordered the Boy that looked after his Pipes and Tobacco, to be flung down a Precipice, for stopping his Pipe too hard, of which he died.

22d. AN Exprefs arrived from *Tetuan*, and brought Letters from Sir *Charles Wager*, as also Mr. *Russel's* new Commission; a Letter from his present Majesty to the Emperor of *Morocco*, and a Letter from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*.

THESE Letters gave account of an Accommodation with the *Spaniards*, and that the Admiral, with the Fleet under his Command, would sail very shortly for *England*. The Admiral likewise wrote he had left 50 Barrels of Powder with Captain *Harvey*, as a Present for the Emperor of *Morocco*.

23d. WE all of us visited the Friers, to wish them a *Bona Pasque*, or good *Christmas*: In our return home, *Muley Idris*, one of the King's Brothers, rode cross us and cross us in a very insulting manner.

HIS Highness took four large Caffe-Bottles, Wine and all, from our *Moorish* Servants, notwithstanding they offered to resist him. In the Afternoon, riding full speed in the Olive-Park, my Horse flung me upon my Head; so that it was a considerable time before I came to my Senses.

MR. *Russel* seeing no other Method^{15th} was likely to succeed, resolved to go every Day to Court, to try if he could not get a Sight of the Emperor; or at least to shame the Ministers for not dispatching him. To Day Mr. *Russel* and the Doctor went, for the first time: I was so indisposed with my Fall the Day before, I was not able to go. With great Difficulty Mr. *Russel* got into the first Gate of the Palace; but notwithstanding he waited here all Day, he could not get any Sight of the Emperor: However, some of the Emperor's Women brought them a Dish of Cuscucu.

MR. *Russel* was resolved to try his^{26th} Fortune at Court again; and we got Admiral *Perez* to go with us: Mr. *Russel* had several Servants with him, carrying of Presents, in case he should meet the Emperor; for there is no speaking to a *Moor* without a Present. I thought my self

self well enough to go to Court, but had like to have been pressed to death, in queeking thro' the first Gate. Mr. *Russel* and I got in, not without great difficulty; but the Negroes thrust back Admiral *Perry*, and would by no means suffer him to enter: The *Alcaide* of the first Gate was very rude to Mr. *Russel*, not permitting him to go forward to the next Gate, notwithstanding Mr. *Russel* promised him a *Moydore* when he should be dispatched:

WE observed the Negroes took Money of every one who came into the Palace, except of such who actually belonged to the Court. We waited all the Morning at Court, and Mr. *Russel* desired one of the King's Favourite Brothers, and a Negro *Alcaide* of great Authority, to acquaint the Emperor he was waiting for an Audience of his Majesty. They returned, and said the Emperor was undressed, and not fit to be seen by Strangers; but that if Mr. *Russel* came the next Day, he might be sure of being dispatched: The Truth was, his Majesty was drunk, and so he was likely to be the next Day and the Day after.

WE

WE having heard that the *Moor* Dec. 27.
expected an Embassador from *France*,
to redeem their Captives, which were to
the Number of 150; we thought it would
further our Dispatch to pretend to have
received a Letter from him; and that he
wished to *Cadiz* to hear what Encourage-
ment *Mr. Ruffet* had met with so Count,
before he would embark himself for *Sallee*.
The pretended Letter is as follows

MONSIEUR, je vous envoie par le
Sieur Visconte de
Clair, le premier de ce Mois, le
Visconte est venue par ordre de la Cour
de France, d'aller à la Cour de Mequi-
zen, en qualité d'Ambassadeur Extra-
ordinaire pour la Redemption de Captifs
Francois, que sont dans la Pais, il
me donne de vous écrire et de savoir
vostre Succès. Je vous prie de lui
dire beaucoup, et de lui dire
de vous écrire sur ce sujet; parceque
je vous assure que Monsieur l'Ambassadeur
ne vous point partir de *Cadiz*; si vous
n'avez

n'avez pas le Succes desirez, & tout les Captifs Anglois que vous en avez demandez.

J'ai l'Honneur d'être, &c.

W. E. made a great Bustle with this Letter to every body where we came; and indeed a more stupid thing than this might have been put upon this Court, because the *French* Merchants, at *Sallee*, had actually received an Account of an Ambassador being appointed to come over. Whether People credited the Letter or no, all the *Moors* were ashamed to see Mr. *Russel* so long trifled with, and used to say it would not have been so in *Muley Ismael's* time; and the *Moors* every where said, if Embassadors were used in this manner, they should not see any more at *Mequinez*.

M. R. *Russel*, to leave no Stone unturned in order to get himself dispatched, promised Money to two Christian Slaves, (who immediately waited upon the Emperor's Person, when he was not among the Women) provided they would send him word whenever the Emperor was likely to be seen: He also promised Money to the *Alcades* of the Gates of the Palace, and to every one he thought might
2 further

further his Dispatch; for every body agreed if he could but get to the Sight of the Emperor, his Business would be done : But here lay the Difficulty, the Emperor was so often drunk that his Ministers dared not suffer him to be seen by the People.

A MESSENGER came from the Dec. 28.
King's Christians, to acquaint Mr. *Russel* that if he came to Court, they believed the Emperor might be seen ; Mr. *Russel* hurried to the Palace, and we all were over-joyed to think there was some Hopes of getting away. The Negroes and People saluted us as we passed the outer Squares, before we came to the Palace ; which made us really believe there was something extraordinary in our being sent for : And what confirmed us in this Opinion, was, just as we came to the Palace Gate, we saw the Grand *Bashaw* march in before us, with his Negro Guard ; and as People easily believe what they wish, we immediately conjectured the Emperor had sent for him to dispatch Mr. *Russel*.

BUT alas ! when we came to get into the Palace, Mr. *Russel* met with a great deal of Opposition from the *Alcaide* of the first Gate, who had all along been our Enemy, and as rude as he dared to be ; and after we were got in, he stop-

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ped

ped Mr. *Russel*, and would not let him go beyond his Guard: However, we were in the way of being seen by every body who went in to the Emperor. Among the rest, we met at Court, an old *Spaniard*, a Christian, who was then the King's Physician*; he told us he was taken 39 Years ago in *Larach*, when that Place was scandalously surrendered by the *Spaniards* to the *Moors*, occasioned by the Friers, who began to be a little pinched in their Bellies.

THIS Physician gave us a thorow Account of the Emperor's Life, having known him from a Child: and, to make use of his own Words, he said, that *Nero*, *Caligula*, *Heliogabalus*, *Commodus*, and all the *Roman* Monsters we read of, were Saints in comparifon to him.

THIS Physician told us his Business was to feel the King's Pulse. Whenever they brought him out of his Room, the Eunuchs placed the King in an open Gallery, under a Canopy, where we first saw him; there he drank, with his Ministers, until he fell down, and then the

* N. B. The Physician's Sallary is two Blanquils a Day, about four Pence English.

Eunuchs carried him to bed, until he had slept off his last Debauch : And this is his constant course of Life, insomuch, that for two Months together, they had not been able to get him to shift himself. The great Mischief he does, is at his first awaking out of his drunken Fits, when his own Servants fly him and dread him. His Ministers keep him in this way, and suffer no one to see him, excepting some few Creatures of their own ; so that the *Moors* (notwithstanding the danger of murmuring in an absolute Government) used to say they had no Emperor.

BUT to return to the Physician : He told us whenever he felt the Emperor's Pulse, the Emperor always felt his, and used to ask him whether he was strong ? He said he was always obliged to tell the Emperor he was very well, for the *Moors* believe the Christians can tell better by the Pulse than the Person himself that is sick : Sometimes the Emperor would take it in his Head he wanted Physick, and then he never dared give him any thing that was not as innocent as fair Water ; some Cordial Julep, or other such pleasant thing : for it would be very dangerous to put one of these Brutes to pain.

WHILE we staid at Court, we saw a poor Negro led out, whom the Emperor had just ordered to be tossed ; the Emperor had just then ordered two others to be killed : It seems these Negroes looked after the Emperor's Hounds, and all their Crime was that they did not bring them before him as soon as he expected.

THE Punishment of Tossing is very cruel, as it is very uncertain ; sometimes it kills them upon the Spot ; and often makes them Cripples all the rest of their Lives : but it depends very much upon the good Will and Dexterity of the Tossers. The manner of doing it is this : Whenever the Emperor orders a Person to be tossed, the Party is immediately seized by three or four strong Negroes, who, taking the Fellow by the Hams, jirk him up as high as they can ; but at the time they toss him, they are so dextrous, they can turn him on which side they design he shall fall.

WHILE we were at Court we were much troubled with the Impertinence of one of the two Favourite Brothers of the Emperor, who was very drunk, tho it
was

was before Dinner, and Smoaking at Court.

MR. *Russel* tried all he could to see the Emperor, desiring all that went in to the Emperor to acquaint him he was waiting to see his Majesty ; but could get no other than the old Answer, the Emperor was not dressed to be seen.

ONE of the Emperor's Women passed by us, and seeing we were Strangers, stopped to know our Business : The *English* Boy, who always accompanied Mr. *Russel* to Court, and who spoke *Arabick* as naturally as the *Moors*, told her the Embassador waited to see the Emperor ; he ran after her, and gave her a Moydore in Mr. *Russel*'s Name, desiring her to use her Interest that Mr. *Russel* might see the Emperor, promising her a handsome Gratuity if she would speak to the Emperor. This Woman was a great Favourite of the Emperor's, going about among his Women, carrying his Orders, and appointing such as were for his Pleasure : She was her self young, and not unhandsome ; painted, and very richly dressed in their way, with monstrous Gold Ear-rings, and Bracelets of the same Metal, about her Arms, Neck, &c.

SHE promised to do her best, and in the end did more than all the People Mr. *Russel* had as yet applied to : She came back, and told Mr. *Russel* it was not a proper time then to see the Emperor, but that when it was, she would certainly introduce him.

WE saw in the Court two of the Emperor's Horses, which were led into Court every Day, tho the Emperor seldom or never used them : The Saddles were covered with Gold Plate, set with precious Stones. We were told the Emperor himself was drawn about by Negroes in a Chaise, whose Wheels were covered with Leather. We returned from Court a little better satisfied than we came, having now great Expectations in the Court Lady.

Dec. 29. IN the Morning we went to Court for the fourth time ; and met with the same Difficultries as usual to get in : Mr. *Russel* was now resolved to try to get nearer the King's Apartment than we had hitherto been ; so watching an Opportunity, when the *Alcaide* of the first Gate was busied some other way, we fairly gave him the slip, and walked on to the other Gate, where we were got before he missed us : Afterwards he made use of several Strata-gems

gems to get us back, by sending word Admiral *Perez* waited there to speak with Mr. *Russel*: when that would not do he sent word *Bashaw Busfra* sent to speak with Mr. *Russel*; but we mistrusting the Matter, returned evasive Answers. The Reader, no doubt, by this time, will very much wonder why we met with so much Opposition from this *Alcaide* of the first Gate, and indeed so we did our selves; and at last it was discovered, that *Bashaw Busfra* had bribed him with 10 Ducats, to do all that lay in his Power to hinder Mr. *Russel* from seeing the Emperor: He would have kept Mr. *Russel* from coming into the Palace, but that he took the Opportunity to go in when some of the great Officers of the Court went, and at such Times the *Alcaide* did not dare to use Violence.

BASHAW Busfra finding himself disappointed in his Expectations of going back to *Tetuan*, and of getting the Government of *Sallee*, he had taken a Resolution in his Head of asking to go Embassador to *England*; hearing how much they were made of, and what a large Allowance they had: he was the more inclined to this because he foresaw nothing but Confusions in his own Country. He discovered himself at last to Mr. *Russel*,

whose Orders and Interest it was to oppose it, but that the *Bashaw* did not know ; but made use of all the Interest he had at Court, and even gave Money, as I said before, to hinder Mr. *Russel*'s being dispatched, until such time he could get himself appointed Embassador. But his Behaviour at *Tetuan* had so obliged the Ministers, and *Bashaw Hamet*'s Interest was so strong, that *Bashaw Busfra* was also disappointed in this.

AND what very much contributed to weaken the Interest of *Bashaw Busfra*, was the *Tetuanners* so much desiring to have him over them ; and they were thought intirely in the Interest of *Abdelmeleck*, so that he was not likely to get any thing from the Courtiers but good Words : besides, as I have mentioned before, his unreasonable detaining Mr. *Russel* so long at *Tetuan*, without any pretence, plainly shewed he waited to make a Merit of his so detaining him and the Present for *Muley Abdelmeleck*, who was expected by all Accounts to be upon his March for *Mequinez*.

BASHAW Busfra likewise lost the Interest that got him *Tetuan* ; for he agreed with one of the Queen's Agents
to

to give her 500 Gold Ducats for her Interest : but not being able to pay all the Money down, the rest he was to pay after he was settled in his Government, which, not lasting long, and he not paying the Queen, at his Return to *Mequinez*, she sent one of her Women almost daily to dun him : so that she became his Enemy. So much I thought proper to mention here by way of Digression.

BEING got much nearer the Emperor's Apartment than hitherto we had been since the Day of Audience, we saw three of the Emperor's Christian Slaves, which have some Authority in the Court, and are distinguished by their Habit : The one was a *Portuguese*, and had the Appearance of a Gentleman. The Emperor had given him a Scarlet Suit of Clothes, lac'd with Gold, which was taken out of a *Frenchman*, so that he made no small Appearance at Court, which made us inquire into his Office : It seems his only Business was to attend at Court ; and if the Emperor should ride out, his Office was, with a long Napkin, to brush the Flies off the Emperor's Horse. But among the rest of the Emperor's Slaves at Court, was a little *French Boy*, a Captain of a Ship's Son ; the young Rogue's Person and Wit made

made him very much to be taken notice of. We asked him several Questions, about his manner of Living, how he liked the Country, how long he had been taken, whether he remembred his own Country, what Expectations he had of seeing it again ; to all which Questions he gave very pertinent Answers.

AS to his Liberty he said he had but little Hopes, the *Moors* seldom caring to part with Boys, being always in hopes they will turn *Moors* ; and his being taken into the Palace, was another Disadvantage. If he had any hopes, he said it must be when he came to be a Man, and then he said it was uncertain : For out of five different Embassies that had been sent from *France*, for the Redemption of Captives in 20 Years, the *Moors* never permitted the Embassadors to carry out of the Country above 25 at any one time, altho there had been at one time 200 *French* Captives. The Boy said the *French* Embassadors had been used as we should be ; you will, said he, be promised every thing, until you have given all you have to give, and then be put off with what they please.

AFTER

AFTER this the Boy asked what Success Mr. *Russel* had, and when he expected to be dispatched? to which we could give but very little Answer. He said he heard it talked at Court that *Bashaw Empsael* expected a much greater Present than what he had received, and that this was the occasion of Mr. *Russel*'s Delay, to see if he had nothing more to give: And this intirely corresponded with a Message Mr. *Russel* had received from the *Bashaw*. But Mr. *Russel* had not wherewith to answer the extravagant Demands of the *Bashaw*; and if he had, he was not sure that would have done, or where his Desires would have ended. For what could be more villainous than his desiring Money to renew the Peace, when we had a Demand upon them for near 3000 *l.* taken out of two of our Ships in time of Peace, for which they never intended, neither did they ever propose, giving the least Satisfaction? Nay, farther, the *Bashaw* insisted upon having Money for the Redemption of the People actually taken on board those Ships; and the *Dutch* taken on board those Ships were detained, because Mr. *Russel* would not pay a most unreasonable Ransom for the Liberty of those, whom, by the Right of Treaties,
they

they should not have taken : So that all the Promises made in the Emperor's Letter to bring *Mr. Russel* into the Country, and all the Promises made to him since, had no other meaning than to get his Majesty's Present, and whatever else *Mr. Russel* might have to give.

BUT what is still more infamous of these People is, that after the late Emperor had actually agreed and received the Ransom for Captives, he has sent for them back, and detained them under false and scandalous Pretences, and sometimes put them to death : So that a Person is never safe until he is actually out of the Country ; for there is no Security in Oaths, Treaties, Promises, &c. which they look on only as things of Form to serve a present Occasion. And the daily Experience we had of their Perfidy, not only to us but to one another, and seeing no manner of Government in the Country, made us wish our selves well out of their Dominions ; for tho they have a Notion of some Respect that is due to a publick Minister, yet they are not always to be trusted. We have seen many Examples how the *Turks* have treated publick Ministers, who are a much politer People than these.

WHILE

WHILE we were at Court, we saw the Secretary of State, who was by at our first Audience. To him Mr. *Russel* made heavy Complaints of his Usage : first, that having been at *Mequinez* six Weeks, no one had been appointed to treat with him ; that *Bashaw Empsaël*, who he understood governed all under the Emperor, having got all the Presents it was in his power to make him, now absolutely refused to see him, tho he had been several times at his House to endeavour to get to the Speech of him ; that he took no manner of notice of the Promises he had made him ; that instead of shewing any regard to the Breach of Treaties, and the Loss we sustained by it, he wanted an extravagant Sum of Money, for the Liberty of those People which in Honour and Justice the Emperor should not detain : that if this was the Treatment the Ministers of *Great Britain*, and his Majesty's Subjects were to meet with from a Prince and People we had so much obliged, (*viz.* since we have had Peace with *Morocco*, we have sent some Hundreds of *Moors* back to their own Country, who were in Captivity, and had fled to *Gibraltar*, or got aboard of our Men of War in the Ports of *Portugal* and *Spain*) it would be in vain for any more Ministers ever
to

to come into this Country, or for the *English* ever to have any Trade or Commerce with them, since their Friendship was not to be depended upon. Mr. *Russel* said to the Secretary, that if he was not dispatched in an honourable manner, he was the last Minister they might ever expect to see from *England*. To this warm Remonstrance the Secretary gave a smooth Answer, and said every thing should end to his Satisfaction. This Secretary seemed to be a very moderate Man, and knew there was a good deal of Reason in what Mr. *Russel* said: and if ever a *Moor* was out of Countenance he appeared to be so. He said he would go in to the Emperor, and endeavour that Mr. *Russel* should see him. After staying some time, he returned, and told Mr. *Russel* the Emperor was not well, and did not care to see any body; but that the Emperor would dispatch him very soon: and provided he would return back to his own Country, the Emperor would write by him to the King his Master, as also renew the Peace to the Satisfaction of the King of *England*.

THIS Answer, I suppose, was concerted by the Ministers, of which, next in power to *Bashaw Empsael*, was *Bel-*

Belcaddy, the Farmer of all the Customs, who was then with the Emperor: and what made it appear the more so, Mr. *Russel* was at last dispatched thro' the Hands of *Belcaddy*, and this Secretary, and had nothing to do with the Grand *Bashaw*; who having picked Mr. *Russel* as much as he could, turned him over to these to glean.

HOWEVER, it was concerted between the Secretary and Mr. *Russel*, that the latter should write a Letter to the Emperor; and the Secretary engaged it should be read to him when they could find a proper Opportunity.

THIS Letter was translated by *Carr*, and is as follows.

‘ TO the Emperor of *Morocco*, *Muley*
‘ *Hamet Dahebby*, &c.

‘ MOST Sacred Royal SIR,

‘ I HAVE the Honour to acquaint
‘ your Imperial Majesty, that I have
‘ received a Letter from my Master, King
‘ *George II.* Emperor of *Great Britain*,
‘ *France* and *Ireland*, for your Imperial
‘ Ma-

‘ Majesty ; and beg that your Majesty
‘ will be pleased to give me Audience,
‘ that I may have the Honour to deliver
‘ it to your Majesty, as I am commanded
‘ by my Master.

‘ YOUR Imperial Majesty’s great
‘ Goodness to the Christians in general,
‘ is known to all Princes in *Europe*, and
‘ in particular to my Master, who is the
‘ only Christian Prince in Peace with your
‘ Majesty, which God long continue.

‘ MY Master has no room to doubt,
‘ but that your Imperial Majesty will,
‘ in regard to the great Friendship there
‘ is betwen you, give me all such Cap-
‘ tives as have been taken under his Co-
‘ lours ; and that you will, out of your
‘ known Goodness, order that Restitution
‘ be made to the Proprietors of the Ships,
‘ and Cargoes taken and plundered by the
‘ *Sallee* Cruisers ; as is mentioned in my
‘ late Master’s Letter, which I had the
‘ Honour to deliver to your Imperial
‘ Majesty.

‘ AND I must beg leave to acquaint
‘ your Majesty, that Complaint is made to
‘ me, by the Consul I have appointed at
‘ *Sallee*, that those Cruisers have actually
‘ now

‘ now plundered two of our Ships, the
‘ one of a Cable, the other of a Barrel
‘ of Tar.

‘ I MUST desire, in my Master’s
‘ Name, that your Imperial Majesty will
‘ issue out your Orders, that these Vio-
‘ lences may not be committed for the
‘ future.

‘ I HAVE received the Honour of
‘ your Imperial Majesty’s Message by
‘ your Secretary; and as it is your Im-
‘ perial Majesty’s Desire, that I should
‘ return to my Master with such Letters
‘ and Message as you are pleased to send,
‘ I beg leave to assure your Majesty, that
‘ what Commands your Majesty is plea-
‘ sed to honour me with, shall punctually
‘ be complied with: And as I shall be
‘ obliged to appoint Consuls at the dif-
‘ ferent Ports to act for me, I beg your
‘ Imperial Majesty will give Orders to
‘ your different *Bashaws* and Governors,
‘ to espouse and uphold them, in the Exe-
‘ cution of their Duty; and that your
‘ Imperial Majesty will, if there should
‘ be Occasion of Complaint, at any time,
‘ give credit to them.

R

‘ I

‘ I COMMIT your Imperial Majesty to the Protection of God ; and

‘ *I am, with great Respect,*

‘ *Yours, &c.*

‘ JOHN RUSSEL.

‘ MEQUINEZ, Jan. 1. O.S. 1728.’

THIS Letter was given to the Secretary, who promised Mr. *Russel* that he should soon have an Audience of Leave ; as did *Bashaw Bangazy*, who was one of the Emperor’s drunken Companions : and they both promised to send for Mr. *Russel* to Court the first Opportunity, and that they would speak to the Emperor to put him in mind ; but it was so seldom the Emperor was fit to be spoke to, and he was so stupidly forgetful and regardless of Business, that there was no Dependence upon any thing : However, all Methods were tried that offered, or were thought practicable. Admiral *Perez* was quite ashamed, and as much discouraged as we : He did not
I care

care now to come near us, being sure to hear nothing but Complaints; but he sent us some Turkeys, and some of their Country Sweetmeats, to keep us in Temper.

WE heard no other News from Court, Jan. 2^d but that the Emperor had ordered one of his Mistresses to have all her Teeth pulled out, for disobliging him.

THE next Day he shot two Men that waited on him, and forbid the *Moors* coming near him, and would be waited on by four Christian Boys. It was observable, when the Emperor was drunk, he would hug and caress every body near him, calling them Sisters and Brothers; but when sober, was a Monster of Cruelty, Lust, and Ill-Nature: So that the great Art of all the People about him was to keep him drunk.

AN Express arrived from New *Fez*, 3^d. giving an Account of a Skirmish the King's Troops had with a Party of Old *Fez*, who were conveying Provisions into the Town: and in order to strike the greater Terror into the Emperor's Enemies, they sent 30 Heads they cut off, which were hung round the Gate of the *Jewdry*, as a publick Spectacle to the

Inhabitants, but did not give an Account of their own Loss. It was now talked the Emperor was to command in Person before *Fez*. Several Cannon and Mortars were sent to the Camp before *Fez*.

Jan. 4.

ALL the *Ludyres* drew up before the Palace, and cavalcaded before they marched for *Fez*; as did all the Renegadoes, who promised to do great Matters.

THE People of old *Fez* have preserved their Race purer than any other *Moors* in this Country; and as they have always been the Center of the Trade of this Country, and consequently richer than the other Subjects, they have always struggled harder for their Liberties, and have ever had greater Privileges. All the rest of *Muley Ismael's* Subjects he used to term his Slaves, but the People of *Fez* would never submit to it.

TO day one of the Queen's Maids came to Mr. *Russel*, in her Mistress's Name, to ask for four Yards of Cloth; but as she had received before several Presents, and never did any Service for them, she was refused.

TO day Mr. *Russel* received several Letters from *Gibraltar*, by an Express from *Tetuan*, giving an Account that new Difficulties were arisen between the *Spaniards* and the *Garifon*, about the Territory belonging to the Town ; and that it was thought the Admiral would not sail so soon for *England* as had been expected. Mr. *Hatfield*, the acting Consul at *Tetuan*, wrote that the Inhabitants of that Town were fortifying it ; and that they were resolved rather all to perish than to submit to *Bashaw Hamet's* Government, notwithstanding it was the Emperor's Order.

WE all dined with the Friars, who Jan. 5. were very courteous and civil to us : They seemed to think themselves in a bad way as well as our selves ; for a popular Insurrection was to be feared every Day, in which time the *Moors* have but little Regard for Christians. At Night we had a Visit from *Segar* : He was one of the chief of the *Tetuan* Deputies that came with us ; and when it was Night, he used sometimes to steal from his Sanctuary, to come and confer with *Bashaw Busfra*. He came now to learn, in case Mr. *Russel* was dispatched which way he would take,

promising great Matters by the way of *Tetuan*: but Mr. *Ruffel* had experienced him too well to trust himself by the way of *Tetuan*; where he knew they wanted to stop him and the Captives, in order to get the 50 Barrels of Powder which were promised to the Emperor.

MR. *Ruffel* asked him when he thought he, and the rest of the Deputies, should be able to set out for *Tetuan*? to which he answered he did not know: but that very Night they all found means to get out of the City, having many Friends, and made such Traverses in the Country, that they arrived safe at *Tetuan*; notwithstanding the Emperor and *Bashaw Hamet* sent out Parties to endeavour to intercept them, as soon as they had notice of their Departure. *Segar* declared to Mr. *Ruffel* several times, that if they could have imagined the Emperor was so great a Brute as they found him, they never would have ventured themselves in *Mequinez*: so they were like to give a good Account of him at *Tetuan*, and upon the Road.

Jan. 6.

ALL this time Mr. *Ruffel* heard nothing from the Secretary of State, or of the Success of his last Letter; and therefore resolved to go to Court again, to try
as

as before, tho with less Encouragement than ever; since no one Person at *Mequinez* had ever kept their word with him, or were likely to do it.

BUT now *Bashaw Busfra's* Servants deny'd Mr. *Russel* Horses to go to Court upon, pretending they had none at home, which we knew to be false: They had indeed for some time before given us the worst they had in their Stables.

WE imagined this to arise from Mr. *Russel's* refusing to go by the way of *Tetuan*; and we also took it for a good Sign, believing the *Bashaw* feared, if Mr. *Russel* went to Court he should get dispatched; and this made Mr. *Russel* the more eager to go: So Mr. *Russel* and I went a-foot; but Mr. *Russel* did not intend to return to *Bashaw Busfra's* House any more, after this Affront. And knowing the Grand *Bashaw* was no Friend to *Bashaw Busfra*, Mr. *Russel* resolv'd to go to him, and make his Complaint of all the ill Usage he had met with, particularly from the *Bashaw's* Brothers; and to desire to be removed to some other House, until such time as it pleas'd the Emperor to dispatch him. Mr. *Russel* went to *Bashaw Empsa's* House, but could not get to the Speech of him; but sent his

Business; and tho the Grand *Bashaw* would not see Mr. *Russel*, yet he sent him word he would give Directions immediately for his being removed to *Bashaw Hamet's* Agent, and accordingly sent one of his principal Servants for him. *Abdelzack*, *Bashaw Hamet's* Agent, was glad of this Opportunity to get Mr. *Russel* to his House, and kindly invited him to every thing in his Power: and indeed, to do Justice to the *Moors*, there are no People in the World promise more and perform less.

MR. *Russel* went home with *Abdelzack*, who provided a very handsom Dinner for him, and sent him the best Horses in his Stable. But I returned to *Bashaw Busfra*, where I dined, and gave Directions for taking down all our Beds, and packing up our Baggage: This wonderfully alarmed the *Bashaw*, his Brothers, and all his Servants; and the *Bashaw* threatned no part of the Baggage should stir out of his House, without an Order from the Emperor, nay, his Servants talked of cutting the first to pieces that should offer to stir out of the House: and one of the *Bashaw's* principal Servants went to strangle the *English* Boy, who was Mr. *Russel's* Interpreter; but he crying out, we prevented him, and threatned

ned him with a very high Hand. Our Doctor, and my self, went out of the House, notwithstanding all their Threatning, and they never offered to stop us ; but would not permit our Servants to stir. We went to Mr. *Russel*, and acquainted him with all that had happened at home, during his Absence ; and advised him to be stedfast, and not return from whence he was, which he promised. We told him we would come and stay with him, and that it would be an easy matter to get an Order for the Baggage, in case the *Bashaw* refused to let it pass, which we were not sure of until we had tried.

IN the mean time *Bashaw Busfra* was not idle ; he ran to all his Relations, which were very considerable, both for Number and Power : He did not believe Mr. *Russel* would ever venture to take a Resolution to leave his House ; he asked their Advice what to do, he taking it to be a very great Scandal to him to have Mr. *Russel* go out of his House thro' ill Usage : But above all, what was more grating to him, was Mr. *Russel*'s going into the Hands of his Rival's Agent. He went so far as to threaten the Life of *Abdelzack*, and the *Bashaw*'s Friends so bestirred themselves, that *Abdelzack* began to fear ill Consequences : And therefore the Friends of both Parties agreed,

agreed, that Messengers should be sent in the Name of one of the Queens, and of the Emperor, to desire Mr. *Ruffel* to return to *Bashaw Busfra's*, until he was dispatched, which they promised should be very soon. Mr. *Ruffel* was still resolved to continue where he was, unless he had Satisfaction given him about the *Bashaw's* Brothers, who were so rude and troublesome. We were not Masters of our own Apartments, but they were continually forcing in: But to do the *Bashaw* himself Justice, except doing all that lay in his Power to hinder Mr. *Ruffel* from being dispatched, it being apparently his Interest so to do, he otherwise was a discreet, well-bred Man, for a *Moor*, and was very much ashamed of the Behaviour of two of his Brothers, who stood very much in fear of him; not so much as daring to sit in his Presence, without he commanded them; but out of his Sight they would get drunk, and commit great Irregularities.

MR. *Ruffel's* Return to *Bashaw Busfra* was at last adjusted in this manner. The Refusal of the Horses to Mr. *Ruffel*, when he wanted them to go to Court, was laid on one of the *Bashaw's* Brothers; which Brother, was himself to come, with a Party of Horse, to fetch Mr. *Ruffel* back, which

which he did at Ten a-Clock at Night. As soon as Mr. *Russel* was come to his Apartment, the *Bashaw* came to visit him, and embracing him, told him he was sorry as they came together Friends, they should not part so; pretending Ignorance of every thing that Mr. *Russel* complained of: And indeed Mr. *Russel* never did complain to him of his Brothers, because he imagined it would occasion a great deal of Disorder in the Family, and he expected every Day to get out of it. The *Bashaw* supped with us, which was what he had not done since we had been in his House before: And tho we could not prevail upon him to drink Wine, we made him some hot Punch, and called it Tea, of which he drank until he was very merry; and Mr. *Russel* and he parted better Friends than ever. Next Day we observed the *Bashaw's* Servants very respectful: His Brothers were ordered not to come near our Apartment, on pain of being bastinadoed.

WE went to Court, as usual; and the Jan. 6. Servants now brought Mr. *Russel* the Horse the *Bashaw* used to ride upon himself, and much better Horses, than heretofore, for the rest of the Gentlemen; which made it appear it was not want of Horses but want of Inclination.

WE

WE got into the Palace, and being become such constant Courtiers, were able to get farther than at first they would permit us. Mr. *Russel* complained again to the Secretary of State, that he had no Answer to his last Letter; that no Steps were as yet taken towards his being dispatched; and that he did not perceive himself any nearer than the first Day he landed in the Country; that as for Promises, he was tired out with hearing them: To all which the Secretary gave no other Answer than this; that in a few Days the Emperor was to remove from the Palace he was then in, to the old Palace: and that he would send Mr. *Russel* notice, before the Emperor came out of his Palace, in order to put himself in the Emperor's way. The Emperor's Christians gave Mr. *Russel* the same Account, that the Emperor was to move in a few Days to the old Palace; and that if the Emperor saw Mr. *Russel*, he might depend upon being dispatched. Mr. *Russel* promised Money to the Christians, to the Guards, and to any body that should bring him the first Notice of the Emperor's coming abroad: So that now we thought that if the Emperor ever came abroad, we could not miss of him.

IT is not easily to be imagined how this raised our Spirits, to think that there appeared, tho at a distance, some hopes of getting free from the saddest Set of Villains upon Earth.

A T Court we had learnt, the first Day, that the worst Clothes we had were good enough to appear there in, unless we intended to have them cut off from our Backs.

WE went to Court in the Morning, as ^{Jan. 7.} before, thinking some Accident or other would happen to further our Dispatch : for if Mr. *Russel* had continued at home, he might have remained so, during this Emperor's Reign ; for if he was told of any manner of Business, he immediately forgot it ; and the first Minister had no Intention to do it. Mr. *Russel*, by coming constantly to Court, was in hopes to meet the Woman he had given a Moydore to, who constantly attended upon the Emperor, but she had not, of late, come out of the Emperor's Apartment : But we met with the Emperor's little *French* Boy, and had several Discourses with him. To day we saw several Hogs feeding in the Garden of the Palace, which made us very much wonder at it, being contrary to the *Mahometan*

hometan Law, to eat, or suffer a Swine to come near them. The *French* Boy told us they were fed for the Emperor's Table, who dally eats them, and is no Hypocrite in any of his Vices; tho' his Favourite Dish, he told us, was a roasted Fox.

WE staid at Court until it drew towards Dinner-time: but before we left it, our little *French* Guide shewed us several Apartments of the Palace, where we saw the Emperor's Tradesmen at work; some were making Arms, some Saddles, some Slippers, &c. He likewise shewed us several very large Square Rooms, built for Armories; in some we saw several very fine Arms, with gold and silver Ferrels, which secure the Barrel to the Stock. Some of these Arms must be very costly, having eight very broad gold Ferrels to each.

THE Negroes, who carry these, are all chosen Men, have a larger Allowance, and 'tis the Reward of some Service.

IN one of the Rooms we saw an *English* Chair, a *Spanish* one, and a *Berlin* Coach. He led us thro' that part of the Palace that brought us to the Field of Rats, which are kept there undisturbed, and burrow in the nature of Rabbits, and are said to be as good Meat.

WE

WE saw here a very large Canal, which *Mulay Ismael* was making, but did not live to finish : He designed upon this Canal to have had a very large Ship, with all her Furniture. We were generally so tired of being at Court all the Morning, that we were glad to stay at home after Dinner, and divert our selves with a Book, or a Game of Cards.

WE went to Court again, and were Jan. 8; become the most punctual Courtiers the Emperor had; and by practice, we found the People at Court more sociable than formerly : But out of the many that came, we saw but few who were admitted to see the Emperor ; and those few, that did see him, did not dare to mention *Mr. Rassel* to him, for fear of the Grand *Bashaw*. Or whether the Emperor was ever in a Condition to be spoke to, we could not hear ; only now and then we heard of some Acts of his Cruelty, tho not one half of what he committed.

TO Day we heard the Emperor called for the Woman whose Teeth he had ordered to be drawn out but a few Days before, but had forgot it; and being told she was ill, he asked of what, and they answered, with having her Teeth drawn out,

out, by his Order, which he denied ; and immediately sent for the Man who drew her Teeth, and ordered all his to be drawn, and sent her them in a Box to comfort her. He sent for a *Jewish* Woman to lie with him, and waking in the Morning, found her Arm about his Neck, which he cut off with his Scimeter, for daring, a *Jew* as she was, to put her Arm about an Emperor's Neck, notwithstanding he had sent for her to his Embraces.

THE Emperor another time sent for two *Jews*, that were married Women ; and after he was tired with them, sent them back to their own Habitations : but being told they suffered their Husbands to lie with them after he had, he ordered both Husbands and Wives to be put to death.

Jan. 9.

WE went to Court to try still what was to be done, and were told this Day the Emperor was to come abroad ; and Mr. *Russel*, for fear of missing him, sent for his Dinner to be brought him. It was said the Emperor was to come out, to see the Caravan that was to go to *Mecca*, which, by reason of the Rebellion of *Fez*, made up this Year at *Mequinez*, but it was not above half so large as it used to be. We saw them march by the Palace, with the

T H E R E were several foreign Merchants, *Mahometans*, who waited to be dispatched as well as we ; and the whole Caravan was detained several Days, for want of the Emperor's coming abroad, as was expected, to see them ; they being encamped about a small Mile from the Palace, where their Tents made a beautiful Appearance.

TO Day above 3000 People waited
to see the Emperor, and great Murmuring
and Complaints were made by the People,
who had an Emperor that never appeared,
nor did his Ministers concern themselves
about Business much more than their Ma-
ster ; so that it is wonderful how the
Emperor kept upon the Throne so long :
Govern he did not, neither had he pos-
session of very little more than his own
Palace, and was afraid to trust himself out
of that. The Emperor did not come a-
broad to day, any more than several Days
past, tho expected. So we walked to see
the Emperor's Brass Cannon, which were
very fine, to the Number of above 150,
of several Denominations: The Negroes
had got them all out, and planted them to-
S wards

wards the City, fearing an Insurrection. We likewise were shewed the Prison in the Palace, where the Emperor's Negro-Guards are kept, when to be punished, or afterwards ; as are all Governors and State Prisoners : It is under Ground, and runs in-
tirely under one of the Square Courts of the Palace. We saw several in Chains and in Irons.

WE returned home as much disappointed as ever, expecting to continue in the Country during this Emperor's Reign ; which did not presage any long Duration, every Day growing worse and worse. To Day he killed two of his Cooks, because his Dinner did not please him.

Jan. 10.

I ACCOMPANIED Mr. *Russel* to Court, still in hopes every Day would be the last. We waited all the Morning, as we had done for several Days past, until such time we saw every body retire, and then we went to Dinner ; Mr. *Russel* desiring the Guards would come and give him notice, in case the Emperor should pass from one Palace to the other : but this had been talked of for so many Days, that it began to be little regarded.

BUT whilst we were at Dinner, two of the Negro Guards, which were sent by

a Person *Mr. Russel* had promised Money to, for that end, came, and acquainted him the Emperor would certainly pass from one Palace to the other ; and that his Chaise was getting ready, when they came away. By very good Fortune, Admiral *Perez* was with us at Dinner ; and without losing one Moment's time, *Mr. Russel*, Admiral *Perez*, and my self, rose from Table, got on Horseback, and galloped all the way to the Palace : And tho we were not half an Hour from the time the Messengers came, to the time we got to the Palace, yet the Emperor was got into the old Palace, and all hopes seemed to be lost of seeing him ; and it was very uncertain when such an Opportunity might happen again. This Disappointment made *Mr. Russel* in a very great Rage, imagining they had not sent for him until they knew the Emperor was got in : and this seemed to be true, because of the great haste we made. *Mr. Russel* was resolved to get into the Palace after the Emperor, cost what it would ; and as it was said, the Emperor had not been so sober ever since we had been in *Mequinez*, we entertained Hopes of being dispatched.

BUT meeting *Bashaw Busfra* returning from the Palace, with a smiling Countenance, he told *Mr. Russel* he might go

back, for that the Emperor was gone in among his Women. There was nothing could make it more apparent that the *Bashaw* did every thing that lay in his Power to hinder Mr. *Russel* from being dispatched, than the Joy he shewed upon his Disappointment ; because it was very probable the Emperor might not come abroad again in two or three Months : and it was thought very extraordinary, that he ventur'd from one Palace to another. If *Bashaw Busfra* had been in the Interest of Mr. *Russel*'s being dispatched, he had time enough to send him Notice. Mr. *Russel* not regarding what the *Bashaw* said, was resolv'd to get into the Palace ; and with much Difficulty, by giving a Moydore to the *Alcaide* of the first Gate, we all three got in, with two Servants, who carried a handsom Present of Hollands and Cambricks, in case we should see the Emperor. After we were got in, Mr. *Russel* made loud Complaints of his Usage ; and endeavouring to go farther into the Palace, was hindred by the *Alcaide* of the first Gate, who was so zealously in *Bashaw Busfra*'s Interest, that no Promises, or Money, could bring him into Mr. *Russel*'s. While Mr. *Russel* was endeavouring to get beyond the first Guard of the Palace, the Favourite Woman of the Emperor's luckily came by, who had received the

Moydore

Moydore from Mr. *Ruffel*, and who we had not seen since. She understood the Dispute, and threatned the *Alcaide* : She carried us to the very next Apartment to that in which the Emperor was, and told Mr. *Ruffel* she would bring the Emperor out, and that he should certainly then be dispatched ; upon which Mr. *Ruffel* gave her another Moydore. After waiting about an Hour, she sent us out a large Dish of the Emperor's Cuscucu, with Fowls, Meat, and Roots stewed, with Spice ; which, all together makes a very wholesom and agreeable Food. As we had dined before, we only tasted it, and gave it to the Standers by. We saw at Court the Emperor's two Favourite Brothers, and all the principal Courtiers that were just come in with the Emperor, all bare-footed : for so great a Deference do these *Moors* pay their Emperor, that his own Brothers, tho they follow him in the Streets among Dirt and Stones, are not permitted to wear their Slippers ; and are obliged to follow his Chaise, or Horses Heels, in the same manner. Mr. *Ruffel* had taken so much Pains to see the Emperor, and had been such a constant Attendant upon the Court, that most People were in our Interest, and seemed to wish us dispatched, except the *Alcaide* I have so often mentioned. One of the Emperor's Brothers came to Mr.

Russel, and promised his Interest, and to get him introduced to the Emperor : And in order to secure every Interest that offered, Mr. *Russel* promised the Prince a Silver Watch, provided he could introduce him to the Emperor. The Prince wanted the Watch before-hand, but that would by no means do.

ALL on a sudden there was a murmuring Noise among the Attendants, and a Whisper ran all along the Gallery, and every one ran to hide themselves ; and they called to Mr. *Russel* and my self, to do the same : Admiral *Perez* cried the Emperor was coming, and then ran away to hide himself. Mr. *Russel* and I were resolved to stand still, and see him, which was what we came for : we were left all alone by the *Moors*, who flew from him in the same manner as if a Tyger, a Lion, or any other wild Beast, had been let loose ; and he was dreaded as much, no one knowing who was to be the first that might fall by his Hand.

A PAIR of Gates were opened, and the Emperor came forward, whom we knew by a Canopy, or rather an Umbrella, held over his Head : He had a Gun in his Hand, attended only by his Favourite Woman, that was Mr. *Russel's* Friend,
and

and his two Brothers : We bowed to the Emperor as he came forward, and he stopped and said, *Buono Christiano*, which was a Sign he was not displeased. The Lady, if I may so call her, told the Emperor Mr. *Russel's* Business, and that he was come to bring his Majesty a Letter, and a Present from his Master. The Emperor walked along the Gallery, about a hundred Yards, and then he seated himself down : Upon which Admiral *Perez*, and the Secretary of State, advanced to the Emperor ; and bowing their Bodies to the Ground, with great Humility, Admiral *Perez* told the Emperor Mr. *Russel's* Business : and Mr. *Russel*, at the same time, presented to the Emperor his present Majesty's Letter, which he had received since his first Audience : Then Mr. *Russel* took his Present of Hollands and Cambricks, and offered them to the Emperor, who immediately made a Present of them to the Lady that waited upon him.

THE Emperor opened the King's Letter, and seeing great part of it wrote in Letters of Gold, he asked *Perez* what that meant, who immediately made answer, That the King of *England* had so much Respect for his Majesty, that wherever his Majesty was mentioned in the Letter, the King ordered that it should be

wrote in Letters of Gold : Very well, said the Emperor ; and turning to the Secretary of State, ordered him to write to the King of *England* in Gold again, and gave the Secretary of State the King's Letter. The Emperor desired Mr. *Ruffel* to tell the King, his Master, not to send any *English* Ships to *Sancta Cruce*, which is a Sea-Port, belonging to his Brother *Muley Abdelmeleck*. Then the Emperor told Mr. *Ruffel* he made him a Present of six Captives ; and bidding the Secretary of State renew the Peace with the *English*, and answer the King of *England's* Letter, he rose up, and walked on. By this time several People were come from their hiding Places, and flinging themselves upon their Faces, kissed the Ground, and rose up, crying, *God preserve the Emperor*. They do this to shew they are but as Dust before him.

WE kept close to the Emperor all thro' the Palace, where, without the Gate, his Negro Guards were drawn up, in three Bodies, several deep : The commanding Officers had very long Pikes, the Spears of which were of solid Gold.

THEY saluted the Emperor by bowing their Bodies all together. The *Moors* do not shoulder their Arms as we do in *Europe*,

Europe, but carry them close to their Bodies, with the Muzzles upright.

THE Emperor's Chaise was waiting for him ; the Seat and Body of which was lined with Ostriches Feathers, curiously wrought, and drawn by a Mule : He stepped into it, and standing upright, presented his Gun at a Criminal that was brought before him to be killed ; but his Gun missing Fire, he ordered the Fellow to be dragged by Mules, which was done accordingly. Then the Emperor seated himself down, and casting his Eye upon Mr. *Ruffel*, ordered two of his *Alcaides* to move him, and all his Baggage, from *Bashaw Busfra*, to the Agent of *Bashaw Hamet*, that he might go by the way of *Tangier*. The Emperor was followed by his Brothers, and all his Attendants on foot, and bare-legged, the Guards following close to the Chaise : the Mule was led, the Emperor going no farther than round the outer Squares of the Court. We had now an Opportunity of taking more Notice of the Emperor's Person than at the first Audience, and found him much taller than we imagined him to be when we saw him sitting, he being near 6 Foot 6 Inches ; but in every other Respect as I have described him before.

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WE were so rejoiced at the Prospect of our Liberty, (for we had looked upon our selves but in a sort of Captivity) that we made all the haste we could home, to inform our Company of the good News : In the way we met with *Bashaw Busfra*, galloping in a great hurry, for the News had already reached him. Upon seeing Mr. *Russel* he stopped, and upon Admiral *Perez*'s telling him what had passed, and that the Emperor had ordered Mr. *Russel* to the House of *Bashaw Hamet*'s Agent, he seemed as Thunder-struck ; and now he plainly saw he had no hopes of returning to *Tetuan*, of being *Bashaw* of *Sallee*, or going to *England*. He hastened away to the Emperor, hearing he was abroad, to endeavour to get this Sentence altered ; or, at least, to have it confirmed from the Emperor's Mouth, which we heard it afterwards was.

WHEN we came home, we could not conceal our own Joy, nor the *Bashaw*'s People their Concern, for the Disappointment and Affront that was put upon their Master.

AT Night Mr. *Russel* was troubled with a Number of People from Court, who all asked Money, for pretending they had served

ved him, when, in reality, no body had but that Woman, by whose Interest alone the Emperor was prevailed on to come abroad. Mr. *Ruffel*, by the Advice of Admiral *Perez*, made handfom Presents to the two *Alcaides*, who had received the Emperor's Orders to conduct him to the House of *Bashaw Hamet's* Agent : And tho this was the last Night we were to sleep in *Bashaw Busfra's* House, he never came to visit us, or any of his Brothers, he was so sensibly affected:

THE two *Alcaides* came to conduct Jan. 11.
Mr. *Ruffel* to *Bashaw Hamet's* Agent : They brought Horses and Mules, for our selves, Baggage, and Servants. Before we set out, we resolved to part in the best manner we could ; and therefore, tho Mr. *Ruffel* knew the part *Bashaw Busfra* had acted, yet we all went to his Apartment to take leave of him : and Mr. *Ruffel* distributed Money among his Servants.

WE afterwards set out for *Abrasack's*, who met Mr. *Ruffel* at the Gate, with great Civility, and had prepared a very handfom Dinner for us. After Dinner he shewed us our Apartments, which were large and well furnished, with costly Carpets, Mats, Stools, Looking-Glasses, and Curtains before the Door : And we
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soon perceived the Agent of *Bashaw Hamet* lived greatly superior to *Bashaw Busfra* himself; and from an old rotten House, which was ready to fall upon our Heads, we were come into a House extremely neat and clean: The Area, below Stairs, was all of Mosaick Work, with a Fountain in the middle; the Stairs and Galleries of the same; the Ballustrades, Doors, Windows, and Rafter, that supported the Cielings, were all carved, painted, and gilt with Gold; and we began now to live: Our Table was handsomely served up; at Dinner and Supper we had two Removes, besides the Desert, and four Covers at each Remove, Admiral *Perez* never left us now but to go to sleep; and tho he stood, as I have said before, very ill with *Bashaw Hamet*, yet, finding it was his Interest to endeavour to reconcile himself, he made no scruple to come to his Agent's House, and had taken care to pave his way with a Present beforehand.

Jan. 12.

MR. *Russel* made a handsom Dinner for the Friars, whom, as yet, he had never invited, having no Conveniency for a large Company at the other House. The Prince, *Muley Maimon*, was also at this Entertainment.

RENEGADO Carr was sent for, in Jan. 13. order to translate the additional Articles of Peace into *Arabick*, which are as follow.

**ADDITIONAL Articles of Peace,
and Commerce,**

BETWEEN the most high and most renowned Prince, *George II.* by the Grace of God, King of *Great-Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. and the most high and glorious, mighty and right noble Prince *Muley Hamet Dabebby, Ben Muley Ismael, Ben Muley Zeriph, Ben Muley Aly*, King and Emperor of the Kingdoms of *Fez and Morocco, Taffilet, Suz*, and all the *Algarbe*, and its Territories in *Africa*, &c. concluded, agreed, and adjusted, by *John Russel Esq;* on the behalf of his *Britannick Majesty*; and by his Excellency *Bashaw Hamet, Ben Aly, Ben Abdalla*, and his Imperial Majesty's Admiral of *Sallee, Hadge Abdelcader Perez*, on the behalf of the Emperor of *Fez and Morocco*.

Ar-

Article I. ‘ **T H A T** all *Moors*, or
 ‘ *Jews*, subject to the Emperor of *Morocco*, shall be allowed a free Traffick,
 ‘ *viz.* to buy or sell for thirty Days, in
 ‘ the City of *Gibraltar*, or Island of *Minorca*; and not to reside in either
 ‘ Place, but to depart with their Effects,
 ‘ without Let or Molestation, to any part
 ‘ of the said Emperor of *Morocco*’s Do-
 ‘ minions.

Article II. ‘ **T H A T** the King of
 ‘ *Great Britain*’s Subjects, residing in
 ‘ *Barbary*, shall not be obliged to appear
 ‘ before the *Cady*, or Justices of the Coun-
 ‘ try; but only the Governor of the
 ‘ Place, and his *Britannick* Majesty’s
 ‘ Consul, are to take Cognizance of, and
 ‘ adjust the Differences they may have
 ‘ with the Natives of the Country.

Article III. ‘ **T H A T** the Menial
 ‘ Servants of his *Britannick* Majesty’s
 ‘ Subjects, tho Natives of the Country,
 ‘ either *Moors* or *Jews*, be exempt from
 ‘ Taxes of all Kinds.

Article IV. ‘ **T H A T** all his *Brit-
 ‘ tannick* Majesty’s Subjects, as well
 ‘ Passengers, as otherways, taken by any
 ‘ of the Emperor of *Fez* and *Morocco*’s
 ‘ Cruisers,

‘ Cruisers, on board any Foreign Ship or
 ‘ Vessel whatever, shall immediately be
 ‘ set at Liberty, and sent to the City of
 ‘ *Gibraltar*.

Article V. ‘ **T H A T** there be Per-
 ‘ mission for buying Provisions, and all
 ‘ other Necessaries, for his *Britannick*
 ‘ Majesty’s Fleet, or City of *Gibraltar*,
 ‘ at any of the Emperor of *Fez* and *Mo-*
 ‘ *rocco*’s Sea-Ports, at the Market-Prices ;
 ‘ and the same to be shipped off, without
 ‘ paying Custom, as has been extorted
 ‘ lately, contrary to the Treaty of Peace
 ‘ subsisting.

Article VI. ‘ **A L L** the other Ar-
 ‘ ticles, being fifteen in Number, conclu-
 ‘ ded, agreed, and adjusted by the Ho-
 ‘ nourable *Charles Steward Elq*; on the
 ‘ behalf of his *Britannick* Majesty, and
 ‘ by his Excellency *Bashaw Hamet, Ben*
 ‘ *Aly, Ben Abdalla*, and his Imperial
 ‘ Majesty’s Treasurer, *Mr. Moses Ben*
 ‘ *Hattar, a Jew*, on the behalf of the
 ‘ said King of *Fez* and *Morocco*, shall
 ‘ stand good, and be of the same Force
 ‘ as in the Reigns of the most high, and
 ‘ most renowned Prince *George I. King*
 ‘ of *Great Britain, France* and *Ireland*,
 ‘ &c. of Glorious Memory, and the high
 ‘ and glorious, mighty and right noble
 ‘ Prince

‘ Prince *Albumazar Muley Ismael*, late
 ‘ Emperor of *Morocco*. And it is farther
 ‘ agreed, that all the Articles afore-men-
 ‘ mentioned, as well the fifteen as these
 ‘ additional ones, shall, in 20 Days after
 ‘ the Date hereof, be published in the
 ‘ *Arabick* Language, and affix’d on the
 ‘ Gates of all the Sea-Port Towns in his
 ‘ Imperial Majesty’s Dominions.

‘ *SIGNED and dated at the Court*
 ‘ *of Mequinez, Jan. 14. 1727-8.*’

THE preparing the Emperor of *Morocco*’s Letter to his Majesty, and the Articles of Peace, was the Care of the Secretary of State ; of which the Emperor of *Morocco* has several.

BUT for the Liberty of the Captives, Mr. *Russel* was given to understand by *Perez*, he must apply to *Belcaddy*, the Stanquero, or Farmer of the Emperor’s Customs.

THE Emperor had indeed given Mr. *Russel* but 6, at his Audience of Leave ; and as those 6 were not named, *Belcaddy* designed to give them as he thought fit : six was a very small Number, and very far short of what Mr. *Russel* had a right to demand :

Demand : for there were actually left alive in *Mequinez*, four *Jews*, two *Dutchmen*, their two *Wives*, and four *Children*, out of the Ship *Champion*, taken as before-mentioned.

TWO *Portuguese*, that were particularly recommended by his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, to Mr. *Russel* for their Liberty, died at *Mequinez*, while we were there ; as did a *Scotchman*. The List Mr. *Russel* gave to the *Stanquero*, amounted to more than in reality could make out their Pretensions ; for several of them pretended they were taken under *English* Colours, that could not make it appear with any probability.

BUT the People Mr. *Russel* insisted upon were the *Portuguese*, *Jews* and *Dutch*, taken in time of Peace, on board our own Ships : The *Stanquero* promised Mr. *Russel* that he should have them all for 200 Ducats, without which he neither could or would give any more than the 6 given by the Emperor, and he reserved to himself the naming of some of them. Mr. *Russel* expostulated the Matter with the *Stanquero*, and made all the Difficulties possible about raising the Money ; but at last agreed to give it, provided he would keep his Promise : But here

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the Difficulty lay, the great ones will do nothing at this Court before they have received their Bribe, and then it is more than ten to one if they fulfil half their Agreement, as it proved ; for after the Money was paid, the *Stanquero* never sent the *Dutch*, pretending the Emperor demanded a prodigious Ransom for them, to satisfy the *Jews* that had bought them; and it was with very great Difficulty *Mr. Russel* could get the four *Jews*, the Sheick, or Governor of the *Jews*, making them Prisoners, and refused to give them their Liberty without he was bribed. At length the Liberty of the *Jews* was obtained, but when the *Moors* brought them to the Door, they would not let them enter without Money, which was given them.

I DO not know a more moving Spectacle than that of the *Dutch* People. These poor Creatures had ever since we came into the Country depended upon their Liberty ; and *Mr. Russel* had always assured them of it, believing they could not find out a Pretence to refuse them ; And accordingly they used to come every Morning, to know when they were to go ; and in full Confidence of their Liberty, they sold all the little Necessaries they had.

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AND their Joy was so much the more increased, when they heard the *Stanquero* had not only agreed, but actually taken Money for their Liberty ; and yet in the midst of all these Assurances they were disappointed, and left behind : The Women were inconsolable, and the most part of them almost distracted with Grief. By this time the Reader will see, that neither Treaties, Bribes, Oaths, Promises, or any thing else, can be depended upon : nay, their own Interest, for want of right Understanding it, is scarce sufficient to bind them to you.

THE Friars sent Mr. *Russel* a Letter Jan. 14 from Mr. *Morgan*, Vice-Consul of *Sallee*, complaining that a *Sallee* Cruiser had robbed one of our Ships of a Barrel of Tar ; the *Moorish* Captain declaring, if she had not been bound to *Sallee* he would have made a Prize of her. This Complaint happened to come just at the time the Articles of Peace were signing, and Mr. *Russel* made loud Complaints to *Abdel-zack*, and Admiral *Perez*, and likewise to the Secretary of State ; they called the Captain Rogue, out of common Form, and said he should be punished : but we had, as yet, scarce found any one in the Country much honest, but there was no Remedy.

ABDELZACK, *Bashaw Hamet's* Agent, whose House we were in, was in a miserable Condition with the Pox, having Ulcers in several Parts of his Body ; yet, by his extraordinary Temperance, was able to walk about and ride, but complained grievously of Pains in his Bones, and several Parts : He had been already in several Hands, and particularly in a *French Renegado's*, who had taken above 800 Ducats of his Money, and had kept him above a Year upon Bread, Raisins and Water. This Temperance made him more easy, but availed very little to his Cure ; therefore he desired Physick of our Doctor, who gave him a few Doses, for which he made our Doctor a Present of a fine Scimeter, and an Alhague ; and promised, in case he would return to *Mequinez* to cure him, he would make him a very considerable Present. Our Doctor agreed to return in order to flux him ; and so intent the *Alcaide* was upon our Doctor's Return, that he wrote a Letter to *Bashaw Hamet* at *Tangier*, desiring him to write to *Sir Charles Wager*, that the Doctor might have Liberty to return to *Mequinez* to cure him. The *Alcaide* lent his own Mule to the Doctor, which was a remarkable fine one, and the same Guard that was to carry us to *Tangier*, was to wait for the Doctor, to bring him back.

back. This Agent, *Abdelzack*, was a Person in great Confidence and Esteem with *Bashaw Hamet*, and had kept him in his Government for many Years : He is very rich, for a *Moor*, has several Houses joined together, where he lives, and the whole inclosed with great Gates, and separated from any Neighbours. He shewed us a fine Stable of Horses and Mules, out of which he can mount near a hundred Servants in his own Family. From the Top of his House we had a complete Prospect of the City and Suburbs of *Mequinez*.

MR. *Ruffel*, and the Gentlemen with Jan. 15, him, went and made *Bashaw Busfra* a Visit, to take our Leaves of him.

AFTERWARDS Mr. *Ruffel* did all that lay in his Power to endeavour for the Liberty of the *Dutch*, but to no purpose.

BASHAW Busfra sent one of his 16th. Gentlemen to wish Mr. *Ruffel* a good Journey, and well to his own Country.

T H E R E was scarce a Door-keeper in the Palace, Park, or City, but haunted Mr. *Ruffel* for Money, and give what you will they never go away satisfied.

TO day *Belcaddy* sent word the Captives must all be reviewed by the Emperor, before they could be carried out of the Country; and they were sent to Court accordingly, but did not see the Emperor. This was a Contrivance of the *Alcaide* of the Christians, a *Spaniard*, and most deceitful Villain. Before he would let them return, he demanded his Fee as Governor of the Canute, or Place where all the Captives are locked in. He said the Emperor gave Mr. *Russel* but six, and notwithstanding some of the Captives were put upon Mr. *Russel*, and were People whole Liberty he had no Thoughts of asking, yet Mr. *Russel* was obliged to pay their Fees; and tho Mr. *Russel* had actually agreed for the Liberty of the *Portugueze*, *Jews* and *Dutch*, with *Belcaddy*, who was a Minister of great Authority, second in the whole Court, for 200 Ducats, yet after he had got all he could expect, he turned Mr. *Russel* off to this Rascal, pretending without he was satisfied he could still do nothing. At this Court a Man never knows when his Business is done, one Man is to be bribed to speak, and twenty more to hold their Tongues, lest they should do Mischief. I would not wish the greatest Enemy I have, more Perplexity and Trouble than to have a Negotiation at this

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Court;

Court ; neither can I tell which are the worst Set of People at this Court, whether *Jews*, Renegadoes, Christians, Negroes, or *Moors*, who have all great Authority in their way, and expect every one to have a Pull at a Foreign Minister : But I verily think, if there is any difference, or that one is better than another, it is on the side of the *Moors*.

THREE or four Days before we left *Mequinez*, Mr. *Russel* sent one of the Captives, who had been a Slave, to the Prince *Muley Maimon*, for the Lion he had given Mr. *Russel*, ever since the first Visit : The Prince then said it might prove troublesome and chargeable to Mr. *Russel*, while he was at *Mequinez*, but that when he went away, he would send him.

THIS Prince was the only Person in all the Country we ever pretended to have an Opinion of ; he used to speak so respectfully of the Christians, and to blame his own Countrymen for their want of Honour and Civility to Strangers, but above all for their not keeping their word : He expressed such a Desire to see *England*, and the rest of *Europe*, and appeared so polite in his Behaviour, so courteous in his Words and Actions, that any one might

easily be deceived by him, as Mr. *Russel* was; for tho he had received Presents to a considerable Value, by way of return for his Lion, yet when Mr. *Russel* sent for him, the Prince was not to be found: But we staying longer than we expected, and he being watched into his House, and found at home, he at first made several idle Excuses, as that the Lion was so fierce they dared not to lay hold of him, by reason he had a Calf before him uneat, and till he had quite devoured the Calf, they dared not to go in to him; and such like ridiculous stuff. But being farther press'd, (for Mr. *Russel* had thought himself so secure of the Lion as to cause a Den to be made for him, to carry upon the Road, which cost him near a Moydore,) he absolutely denied that he ever gave Mr. *Russel* the Lion, but declared he designed him for the Prince of *Portugal*.

MULEY Maimon had, by his *Spanish*, which he spoke to Perfection and had learnt of his *Spanish* Slaves, and by his winning Carriage together, ingratiated himself with Commodore *Steward*, and the Gentlemen of his Retinue, in such a manner as we heard he had a mighty Character among them; which made it the more easy for him to impose upon Mr. *Russel*.

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AT Night a young Lad, Son to a great *Alcaide* of the Court, brought a pretended Message from the Emperor ; wishing Mr. *Russel* well to his own Country, and that he should meet with two Horses at *Tangier*, which the Emperor designed for the King of *England* : But the Intention of this Message was only to pick Mr. *Russel*'s Pocket of Money. Because he was a great Man's Son, Mr. *Russel* gave him a *Moydore*, or some such Matter, by the Advice of *Abdelzack* and *Perez* ; but he turned up his Nose, and looked upon it with great Contempt : So that Mr. *Russel* was advised to increase it, lest he should be able to bring some Interruption to his Journey.

MR. *Russel* was obliged to pay for the Emperor's Letter to the King : He was also obliged to pay the Secretary of State, for the filling it up.

HE was obliged to pay for the writing and translating the Articles of Peace : To pay 200 Ducats, as I have said elsewhere, to get the Captives. In short, while a Man is in this Country, he is ever giving.

TUES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17. O.S. 1727-8.
we set out from *Mequinez*, with the following Captives.

Names.	Of what Nation.	Under what Colours taken.	How dispos'd of
<i>Argalus Carter,</i>	English, a Genoese, but Inhabitant of Gibraltar.	English,	On board the
<i>Wm. Pendergrafs,</i>		Dutch,	Revenge.
<i>Peter Simons,</i>		Spanish,	Put ashore in Spain.
<i>Joseph Patroon,</i>	a Spaniard,	English,	Sent to Cadiz.
<i>Francis Parero de Orte,</i>	Portuguese,	English,	Sent to Lisbon, on board the Swallow.
<i>William Lewis,</i>	Dkto.	Dutch.	Ashore in Spain.
<i>Arbaro Fordefelus,</i>	of Gibraltar,	Deserted to the Moors.	At Gibraltar.
<i>John Tormes,</i>	of Mahon,	Spanish,	Sent to Mahon.
<i>Rachel Franco,</i>	Jews going from London to new York,	English,	Brought to En- gland in his Majesty's Ship
<i>Blanca Flora,</i>			Manmouth.
<i>David Franco,</i>			
<i>Raphael Franco.</i>			

CAPTAIN *Joseph Patroon* and
William Lewis, had both got a great deal
of Money, by keeping a Tavern, and
therefore bought their Liberty of the Mi-
nisters, giving considerable Sums to *Bel-
caddy*, to the Secretary of State, to the
Alcaide of the Christians, and to several
others; who pretended, at the same time,
they made a Present of them to Mr.
Russel, and so imposed on the Emperor.
Tho Mr. *Russel* would have been glad to
have

have left them, and some others, for the *Dutch*, that were actually his Majesty's Subjects ; but since he could not get them, he was willing to further the Deliverance of any Christian from Captivity.

B E F O R E I quite leave *Mequinez*, I shall give the Reader some Remarks upon the City and Palace.

T H E City of *Mequinez* stands east, about two Days Journey from *Sallee*, and west, about one Day's from *Fez* : It is situated in a very fine Plain, and is thought to enjoy a serene Air, which they tell you recommended it to *Muley Ismael*. It was a City of no great Note before he built his Palace here, and made it the Seat of his Government : Nor is it yet capable of ever being very considerable, because here are no Manufactures as at *Fez*, and several other Places ; neither does this part of the Country abound in any Commodities fit for Transportation. After Rains the Water is very foul and muddy, being but very indifferent at best ; neither are there any Caravans, to set out from hence, as from *Fez* : So that if the Court was not kept here it would soon be a very insignificant Place. The City is very irregular, and yet not large : 'Tis nevertheless populous ; for the *Moors* can content themselves with very little room. 'Tis computed

ted there are about 300000 Souls of all Colours, in the City and Suburbs.

THE Streets are very dirty * in Winter and dusty in Summer ; unpaved, uneven, and little or no care at all is taken to keep them clean, except some particular Houses : In general they are very bad and low, the Shops mere Cobblers Stalls, and most People sell their Goods in the Street, as in our Markets, which is generally upon some dry eminent part of the City. The City is walled in with the same Terrace Walls as all their Buildings are made of, but has no Flankers ; neither is there any Battlements to cover the Defendants : So that it is a Place of no Strength.

WITHOUT the Town-Wall, and parted by a Road, is the Negro-Town, which is very near as large as the City, but the Houses are only of Thatch. These People are mostly Horse-Soldiers, and ready to be sent on any immediate Ser-

* N. B. An Aqueduct runs thro' the Streets, and the Moors leave open Places, or Holes, to let in the Air ; having a Notion the Water would not be wholesome without them. If care be not taken, in the Night People are in great danger of falling into these Holes.

vice. Except the *Mosques*, and the Palace, I did not see any one publick Building, of any kind, unless the Canute, or Place where the Christian Captives are kept; which is remarkable for nothing but filthy Smell, tho the Captives have these Privileges; they have a Governor of their own, and are Masters of their own Gates, and keep a Market within themselves; and have a Power to punish any *Moor*, if he insults them within their own Precincts.

THE Palaces, if I may so call them, are on the South of the City, and were built intirely by *Muley Ismael*, and stand upon more Ground than the City, and indeed are rather a City than a Palace; if, by a Palace, we understand one regular Pile of Building. These Palaces are divided into many distinct Squares, and different Apartments; some inhabited by the King's Wives, his Concubines, his Tradesmen, and his Guards. These different Quarters of the Palace, or Wards, have each their proper Officers to guard them, and are as distinct as if they were intirely separate; the Negro Eunuchs guarding the Womens Apartments. One may as properly call the Tower of *London* a Palace as this, for here the Emperor keeps all his Stores of Cannon, Arms, Powder, &c.

So

So that it rather seems the Emperor's Grand Repository, for his Wealth, his Arms, himself and his Family. There is this Distinction, that every thing within these Walls is extremely neat ; all the Walks thro'out the Palace are very smooth and even, most of them terraced, and several of them covered with solid Work : The Galleries that join the Apartments, are all of Mosaick Work ; the Tiling of all the Apartments are of a green Colour, allowable to no Buildings but the Emperor's and the *Mosques* : And there are abundance of Steeples in the Palace, with gilded Spires and the green Tiling ; which all together, at a distance, make a pleasant Sight. I never could learn that *Muley Ismael* ever had any Country Retirement, or lesser Palace, than this, or that he ever resided in any other.

THE whole Circumference of these Palaces may be near three or four Miles ; including several Gardens, Meadows, &c.

Jan. 17.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17. in the Morning Mr. *Ruffel* had several Compliments, by Messages from the Ministers, wishing him well to his own Country, &c. For now having plundered him of all they could possibly get, they were willing to give him a few good Words. We set out about
Ten

Ten a-Clock, accompanied by *Abdelzack's* two Sons and Admiral *Perez*: We had a Guard of about twelve Horsemen, well mounted, belonging to the *Bashaw's* Agent; which, with those who took this Opportunity to set out for *Tangier*, increased our Camp to about 100 Horse and Foot, very well armed: the whole commanded by the *Bashaw's* Agent's Wife's Brother. We had, besides, several Mules, to carry the Captives and Baggage. About 3 in the Afternoon we encamped near some Farms, belonging to the *Bashaw's* Agent, four Leagues distant from *Mequinez*. This was the joyfullest Day we had seen since our being in *Barbary*. Before Night *Perez* took Leave of us, but the *Bashaw's* Agent's Sons staid with us all Night.

WE set out by 7 in the Morning, having taken Leave of the young Gentlemen who accompanied us, and once more returned Thanks to their Father, for the civil Treatment we met with in his House. By Noon we passed over a very steep Mountain, the only one in our way to *Tangier*: From the Top we beheld the Plain of *Mamora*, below us, as smooth as the Sea in a Calm. This Plain is above 7 Leagues over, and from the Sea of *Mamora*, extends it self above 80 Miles in Length.

Length. At the Foot of the Mountain stands a small Town, called *Cedi Cassem*, famous for a Saint who lies buried there ; to whose Monument the *Moors* resort, to pay their Devotions, with great Superstition.

THE Plain of *Mamora* produces wonderful fine Corn, and is cultivated by the Emperor's Negroes, to supply his Magazines. To day we travelled about eight Leagues ; and at Night encamped near another Saint's Town : The People refused to let us ride into the Town because of its Holiness.

Jan. 19.

WE passed over a fine Country, the Corn lying every where ready cut ; but the Inhabitants were all fled, for fear of the Mountaineers, who frequently came down, and had robbed them since *Muley Ismael's* Death. The People now were all wishing for him again : so that a bad Government is better than none at all. To day we travelled by a *Moorish* Fair ; and by reason of the Concourse of People, our Guides thought us in danger, and therefore we marched a little out of our way, keeping our selves upon our Guard. We met with several Parties of *Arabs*, going to the Fair, but they did not offer to molest us.

About

About Noon we set down by the Banks of the River *Sabu**, and dined, while our Baggage was passing, which took up near three Hours time, having but one small Boat, to transport Horses, Mules, Goods, &c. 'Tis very remarkable, that tho nothing can be easier than building Bridges over this River, and several others, in going and coming from all Parts to the Capital, yet there is no such thing in all this Country, tho none of their Rivers are either very wide or rapid. Mr. *Russel* paid the Ferry-Men a *Moydore*, for their Boat and Trouble.

WE rose very wet, it having rained so Jan. 20. severely all Night it beat thro' our Tents, and wet our Bedding and Baggage; and notwithstanding the Rain, we decamped, and rode all Day in the most severe Wind and Rain I ever saw continue so long together: And tho we passed by several Camps of *Arabs*, we dared not stop, because they were counted Enemies to *Bashaw Hamet*, and great Robbers. Notwithstanding our Clokes and Clothes, we were as wet as if we had been dipped in the Sea; and withal, the Wind was ex-

* The Water of this River was very foul and muddy, yet was drank greedily by the Moors.

cessive cold. We were forced to dismount and walk in the Rain, several times, to keep our Feet from being numbed. At Night we encamped upon a dry gravelly Spot, near some friendly *Arabs*; but our Tents, Bedding and Baggage, were extremely wet: The *Arabs* made us great Fires, and boiled us a Kid, which was very comfortable to us.

Jan. 21: I T having continued to rain all Night, we got up very wet; and notwithstanding it rained very hard, we were willing to reach *Alcassar*, which we were told was but three Leagues of: Here we resolved to stay and dry our things, and refresh our selves, fearing we should all be sick, having travelled and lain in wet things two Nights and Days; and yet it pleased God none of us were ill. By Noon we arrived, tho in the Rain, upon the Banks of the River of *Alcassar*, which is about a quarter of a Mile from the Town. The Governor came here to meet Mr. *Russel*: He seemed to be a very plain, but sincere and honest Man for a *Moor*. The Rains had made the Banks of the River so slippery, that it employ'd above 100 *Moors* to make the Banks of the River passable, for our Mules and Baggage: and they were above four Hours in getting over; nor dared we stir until we saw them all pass, for fear of

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having

having Embezzlements. By 4 a-Clock we entered the City of *Alcassar*, in a miserably wet and dirty pickle. We were carried by the Governor to a cold empty House, and were obliged to remain there for some Hours, before we could get a Fire or Vic-tuals : However, at last, they brought us some Beef Stakes and excellent Butter. The Country all round this City is a Meadow, which makes the Butter, especially if it was made in the same manner, as good as in *England*. This City having lately revolted against *Bashaw Hamet*, he had plundered it with great Severity, leaving the People almost naked. Nothing can be more dirty and miserable than this Town in Winter ; and in Summer it is so aguish, that it is very thinly inhabited. The Streets were so dirty we could scarce ride thro' them ; and the poor People walk up to their Knees bare-footed and bare-legged. The Houses, in most Parts of the Town, seemed falling. We wondred very much that Mr. *Windus* should amuse the World with a Draught of this wretched Place, when, excepting the *Mosques*, several Negro Towns make as good a Figure : And yet there are some *Jews* live here for the sake of trading in their Butter.

Jan. 22.

IN the Morning, the Governor, who seemed very poor himself, came to offer Mr. *Russel* his Service. We were indifferently supplied with Eatables, and Milk, tho we could not get one drop of Wine, in the whole Town : The *Jews* brought us some Brandy of their own making, very bad, and made us pay four Shillings a Quart. We rested all this Day, and spent our time in drying our Baggage.

OUR *Jew* Interpreter discovered here, that our Guides, who had taken Money of Mr. *Russel* every day to buy Corn and Eatables for our selves and Cattle, had received Money from the *Bashaw's* Agent, before we set out, for the same purpose, and yet had obliged the Country to supply us for nothing all the way we came : But this was not the first Discovery we had made, by many, of their Villany. And here they played us another piece of Roguery ; they would not be contented with what the Governor brought in, but would have Money of him, to lay out as they pleased, and obliged the poor Governor to give them six Ducats a Day to maintain us, tho they did not lay out half the Money.

OUR

OUR Guides, in order to squeeze ^{Jan. 23.} Money out of this poor and already ruined Town, pretended the Mules and Horses, which brought us from *Mequinez*, must return; and that the Town must supply us with fresh, to carry us to *Larach*. The Intention of this was only to prolong our stay here, that they might receive the six Ducats a-day: And, as the Governor was one of *Bashaw Hamet's* putting in, he dared not refuse them any thing in his power, tho' he plainly saw thro' the Villany of it, and knew the Town could not afford it. Mr. *Russel* was so enraged at this designed Delay, and the Villany of it, as well as the Tricks they had played him, that he resolved to go no farther with them, but put himself under the Protection of the Governor of the Town, until such time he could send to *Larach*, where *Bashaw Hamet's* Son was Governor, for Horses and Mules; for the Town we were in was not able to furnish us, the Governor himself riding upon a Mare, which is counted a very mean thing in this Country. This Resolution of Mr. *Russel's* soon humbled our Guides, who had no manner of Orders to send back the Mules and Horses, and never intended it.

Jan. 24.

THEREFORE, next Day, the Commander of our Party sent his Brother to Mr. *Russel*, to ask Pardon, and to tell him he would oblige the Carriers to go on with us ; and to desire Mr. *Russel* would excuse what was past, which Mr. *Russel* did, because he knew it would still retard us the more, to wait for Horses and Mules from *Larach*. But Mr. *Russel* left a Letter with the Governor, to be sent to Admiral *Perez* at *Mequinez*, in order to give account how we had been treated by our Conductors, who very little consulted our Ease or Conveniency thro'out the Journey.

ABOUT nine in the Morning we left *Alcassar*, and were till one a passing our Baggage cross the River again ; in doing of which, the Governor and Townsmen were very diligent and assisting. We found the River extremely swelled with the Rains, and very rapid. We proposed to go to *Larach* by Water, which is not above 8 Leagues, being situated upon the Sea, at the Mouth of this River : but the Governor told us, as the River runs all one way, they could not get the Boat back again ; so we set out by Land. The Governor crossed the River and dined with us, taking his Leave with great Civility. This

This Afternoon we were again accompanied with Wind and Rain. We travelled late, to get near some *Arab* Tents, Friends to *Bashaw Hamet*.

ABOUT Noon we saw *Larach* : Jan. 25.
Before we came to the City, we passed by some Woods of very tall Oaks, being the only Timber we had seen in the Country; and it happens to be very conveniently situated, near a River and near the Sea, which makes this Port the most convenient to build their Ships; and some time ago, they built here what the *Moors* call a 40 Gun Ship. We rode into Town, in so severe a Rain, we scarce saw any body, but found the *Bashaw's* Son, who was the Governor of the Town, at the House we were carried to. He excused himself on account of the Rain, for not coming out to meet Mr. *Russel*. We found a very clean Apartment, neatly fitted with Mats and Carpets, and handsom Curtains before the Door. The *Alcaide* was *Bashaw Hamet's* eldest Son, but not near so fair as his Father, being something upon the *Mulatto*, a long Face, and very much pitted with the Small-Pox; in his Behaviour he was courteous and obliging. For Dinner he sent us in several Dishes of Victuals; and among the rest the largest Dishes of Cuscucu we had ever seen in *Barbary*, be-

ing as much as four Men could well bring in, garnished with Eggs; painted of several Colours. But what was the worst of this Town, tho a Sea-Port, we could not get one drop of Wine, and but very bad Brandy: Some small Stock of Wine we had still left, of which the *Alcaide* sent a *Jew* to beg a Bottle for his own drinking. This *Jew* was the *Alcaide's* Physician and Interpreter, and ordered to attend upon Mr. *Russel* during our stay, which he intended should be two Nights, in order to dry our Tents and Baggage, and refresh our selves after so fatiguing a Journey in the Rain.

THE first Day we did not stir abroad.

Jan. 26.

IN the Morning we walked out to see the Port and Castle; and notwithstanding we used all our Endeavours, they would not let us see the inside of the Castle, but carried us into the Ditch, which is made into a tolerable Garden for the Governor, who has a small Summer-house in it. The Castle is a modern Fortification, built by the *Spaniards*, and but small; the Line of Defence very short, and so are the Flanks and Faces of the Bastions; yet, as the Walls are very high, it was of sufficient Strength against the *Moors*. This Town,
as

as well as the whole Sea-Coast, was once in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, who lost it about 38 Years ago, by suffering the *Moor*s to fortify the opposite side of the Harbour; so that no Succours could be brought them. The *Spaniards*, when they surrendered, had above 1800 Souls in the Town and Castle. The Town had certainly not been surrendered but by the treachery of a Convent of Friers, who being pinched in their Bellies, grew tired of living here: and that was the Case pretty much of the whole Garison; for 'tis a terrible Life, little better than Slavery, to be obliged to live in such a small Garison, always in War, without any Communiætion with the Coutry, and no Supplies of Provisions but by Sea: So that every now and then they must be drove to great Straits, which I believe was the Reason that this, and most of the *Spanish* Garisons upon this Coast were abandoned; not so much by being forced, but that the Garisons were glad of any Pretence to give them up, provided they could secure their Liberty. But it was otherwise here, for, except the Friers, who made the Treaty, and a few of the principal Officers, all the rest were made Captives, and most of them turned Renegadoes.

AFTER

AFTER Dinner we walked out to see the Port, which the *Moors* did not very much care for ; but as there was no way for us to go to *Tangier*, but by crossing the River, they could not hinder our seeing it. The Coast here, as all along, is very much exposed to westerly Winds, which drives in a Sand that almost choaks up the Mouth of the River : So that when it blows hard, and their own Coast is a Lee-shore, they dare not venture in. With an Easterly Wind the River generally clears it self, and then is the only time for coming in ; but even then there must be but little Wind, because they are obliged to warp in. So that altho here is sometimes twelve Foot Water upon the Bar, yet it is so uncertain, it is scarce to be called a fit Harbour for any but Row-Boats and half Gallies, of which they always keep some here. We saw one that was ready to put to Sea. We likewise saw a *French* Pink, of about 120 Tun ; and a *Dutch* Dogger, halled ashore above the Town, where they had lain until they were rotten : For, as they have no Trade, if a Prize proves a dull Sailer, she is useless to them, they not giving themselves the trouble to pull a Ship to pieces. We were joined at the Water-side by a *French* Captive, who told us he was a Caulker ;
and

and that five or six more Christians were in Town, all Carpenters and Caulkers, which the *Moors* keep there to fit out their Row-Boats. They shewed us part of a Wrack of an *English* Sloop which belonged to *Gibraltar*, and was hired into the Service of the *Bashaw* of *Tangier*, to carry Barley from this Place, to supply his Forces there : This Sloop, tho not above sixty Tun, was lost about a Month before our Arrival going out, notwithstanding they had a Pilot on board, and very moderate Weather. The Castle, Town, and Port, are of but very little Strength, having very few serviceable Guns mounted, and worse provided with Ammunition : but as it is worth no body's while to keep it, so they are pretty secure. This Town is very poor and but meanly inhabited, having little or no Trade, and subsists chiefly on fishing and pirating in Row-Boats. In the whole Town we could not trace any Foot-steps of the *Spaniards*, but in the Castle and Gates of the Town. It is very possible, this Port by Peer-Heads, might be made much better, but the *Moors* not only want Skill and Industry, but are too poor to undertake publick Buildings.

Jan. 27.

BY eight a-Clock we got all our Baggage down by the Water-side, the *Alcaide* accompanying Mr. *Ruffel* so far, and sat on Horse-back all the Time our Horses and Baggage were passing the River, to expedite them. It was near 12 a-Clock by the time our things were landed on the other side. The Tide flows here but very little above the Town, which hinders the Navigation of the River up to *Alcassar*.

FROM hence we rode all the way upon the Sea-shore to *Arzilla*, and found several Shot in our way, which a *Dutch* Ship had made at an *Algerine* he ran ashore here. Some time before several Negroes, and others, were employed in gathering Wood, and whatever else the westerly Winds had drove upon the Sands.

NOW our Guides looked upon themselves and us out of all manner of danger; for the remainder of our Journey was entirely among *Bashaw Hamet's* Friends. As the Weather was rather cold than hot, we found it very pleasant travelling by the Sea-side. About seven Miles from *Larach*, we met with one of the *Algerine's* Cables, drove ashore. In our way we met with an Express, which the *Bashaw*

shaw of *Tangier* had sent, to enquire at *Larach* if Mr. *Russel* was arrived. By six a-Clock we left the Sea-shore, and travelled up some very steep Hills, and encamped among some poor Cottagers, whom our Guides obliged to supply us with Fowls, Barley, and whatever else the Party stood in need of: So that beside the Tribute, these poor People are obliged to pay the *Bashaw*; they must also supply any Party of his travelling that way.

IN the Morning we descended again Jan. 28. to the Sea-side, where we discover'd Sir *Charles Wager's* Squadron a cruising; and by Noon we reached *Arzilla*. We did not enter the Town, for what Reason our Guides knew best; but halted close to the Town-Walls, until all our Caravan was come up. We eat what cold Victuals we had for Dinner; our Custom thro'out the Journey being to dress at Night what served us next Day.

THO the *Moors* did not let us enter *Arzilla*, yet we could give a good Guess at the inside by the Appearance it made on the outside. This Town was formerly also in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, and we still observed the *Spanish* Arms over the Gate, towards the Land: It is very small, and the People very poor, having no
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Harbour

Harbour nor Trade, and only a few fishing Boats, out of which, and planting Tobacco, they get their Living. It is surrounded with a pretty high Wall, built by the *Spaniards*, but now in a decaying Condition.

ABOUT three Miles from *Arzilla*, we were stopped by a River, that takes its Name from the Town, and which was much swelled by the late great Rains; so that we were obliged to unload our Mules, and put our Bedding and Trunks upon our Horses, to pass them over dry. We marched along the Sands, until we were stopped by another River, over which we were to ferry: Therefore it was resolved to encamp on this side, that we might have the Morning to pass our Horses, Mules and Baggage over. We encamped near a large old House, now abandoned and uninhabited; but formerly built by the famous *Moor*, who was Embassador from the Emperor of *Morocco* to King *Charles II.* as we were informed by his Son, who was one of our Company from *Mequinez*.

Jan. 29.

WE marched down to the River-side, and found the River very wide, and but one Boat to pass near a hundred Horses and Mules, besides all the Baggage, Passengers,

sengers, &c. On the opposite side was a large Party of Horse, with 200 Mules, sent on purpose by the *Bashaw* of *Tangier* to *Larach*, to bring Barley for his Troops: Since the Loss of the *English* Sloop at *Larach*, he had no other way to supply himself but by Mules; the Country round *Tangier* being very barren, and affording little else but Pasture. This way of passing Rivers, by a small Boat, is very tiresome, when there is any Numbers, and our Patience was quite wore out by that time all was over; and so much of the Day was spent, it was thought impossible for the Baggage to reach *Tangier* before Night, tho single Horsemen might. This made us make the best of our way, resolving to leave the Baggage to come in the next Day: and, notwithstanding we lost no time, where the Ground would admit of riding fast, it was two Hours in the Night before we reached *Tangier*; which occasioned us to wait a considerable time at the Gate, until such time the Keys could be brought from the *Bashaw*. But this saved us a deal of trouble, which we must have gone thro' had Mr. *Russel* entred the Town by Day. We were carried to the most considerable Jew's House in Town, one *Bennamore*. Mr. *Russel* immediately sent a Messenger to Mr. *Aboggly*, the late *Maorish* Ambassador in *London*,
who

who came and made Mr. *Ruffel* a Visit. He appeared very much dejected, and seemed not a little out of Countenance, that we should see what a different Appearance he made here to what he did in *London* : Yet he preserved the Spirit and Behaviour of a Gentleman, and is by much the politest *Moor* we saw in that whole Country. We understood he was in no manner of Credit with the *Bashaw*, and had no Employment ; and tho he had behaved himself very well in the *Bashaw's* late Attempt upon *Tetuan*, and was one of the first that entred the Town, it had not re-instated him in the *Bashaw's* Confidence. His refusing to come over, when the *Bashaw* so often sent for him, and his projecting to make his Escape to *Leghorn*, were Circumstances which will hardly ever be forgiven him.

Jan. 30.

IN the Morning the *Bashaw* sent some of his Officers to welcome Mr. *Ruffel* to Town, and to conduct him to the Castle ; which stands just above the Town, and was built by the *Spaniards*. The way from the Town to the Castle is so uneven, and so neglected, it is scarce passable, for Man or Horse ; which shews the extreme Indolence of these People, while some thousands of Men are sitting in the Streets all Day long and doing nothing.

MR.

MR. *Russel* was led, at this Audience, to an Apartment which the *Bashaw* makes use of as a Guard-Chamber ; where we found him sitting, attended by his Brother, the Governor of the Town, and a Negro Eunuch, the same who had been at our House in *Tetuan*. His Errand was from the Emperor, to demand the *Bashaw's* Sister in Marriage, who was a very fine Woman ; but the *Bashaw* found Excuses to delay her Journey, under one Pretence or other, believing the Emperor could not reign long ; but he treated the Eunuch with great Respect.

THE *Bashaw* caused four Chairs to be seated for us, and put on a very good humoured Countenance. He asked Mr. *Russel* how he passed his time in *Mequinez*, and several other Questions, concerning the Emperor, and the Court.

HE opened a Letter before us, which he received from the Emperor ; but before he opened it, he seemed to adore it, which is their manner whenever they receive a Letter from the Emperor. The *Bashaw* took the Letter with both his Hands, then touched it with his Forehead,

head, kissed it, bowed to it, and opened it.

THE *Bashaw* said, if Mr. *Russel* had passed thro' his Hands to *Mequinez*, instead of going with *Bashaw Basfra*, his Stay had been much shorter, and his Treatment much better. Mr. *Russel* then shewed him the Articles of Peace, and told him of the twelve Captives, which, as yet, were not arrived. The *Bashaw* seemed a little unsatisfied with that Article, about the *Jews* not being permitted to settle in *Gibraltar*; but said little to it then. He acquainted Mr. *Russel* that *Abdelzack*, his Agent, had informed him of the 50 Barrels of Powder the Emperor was to have, which Mr. *Russel* agreed should be delivered to him: He was also informed that our Doctor was to return to cure his Agent.

WE observed that *Aboggly* was not permitted to be present at this Audience, nor any after; which was a certain sign of his being greatly in Disgrace.

WE

WE took leave of the *Bashaw*, and returned to our House, attended by the *Bashaw's* Officers; and Centries, with long Sticks, were appointed to guard our Gate, and others were appointed to walk out in the Town with us, for fear of Affronts; tho, to do the *Moors* Justice, here and at *Tetuan*, they are tolerably civil to Christians, having a constant Commerce with them. The *Jews* were ordered to supply us with Wax Candles, and a Caterer was appointed to bring us Provisions. After Dinner the Captives and Baggage arrived.

CAPTAIN *Cooper*, in the *Rose* Jan. 31st Transport, arrived from *Gibraltar*, with the Agent Victualler's Clerk, to buy Cattle for the Garrison, they being in extreme want, by reason of contrary Winds having kept back the Victuallers.

AT the same time *Abraham Benider*, a *Jew*, who was Interpreter to Mr. *Aboggly* in *England*, arrived from *Gibraltar*, in a Vessel for Provisions upon his own Account: This *Abraham* is a *Tetuan Jew*, but by residing at *Gibraltar*, had learnt *English* to great Perfection, and was very serviceable to the

Fleet, by acting as Interpreter to Sir *Charles Wager*, and in procuring Provisions both for the Fleet and Garrison.

THE Contract with the *Bashaw* was nine Dollars a head for Cattle, and two and a half for Sheep ; out of which he got very considerably, because he paid his People not one half, keeping them to the old Price, or very little more. Since *August* last, when I was here with the Fleet, the Prices of all manner of Provisions were tripled, Sheep being then but at five and six Royals, Bulls at three Dollars and four, Fowls at two Blanquils, which afterwards they brought up to five and six ; so that it was a great Mortification to the *Bashaw* to hear there was any likelihood of an Accommodation betwixt the Garrison of *Gibraltar* and the *Spaniards*. The *Bashaw's* whole Income depended almost upon what he got from *Gibraltar* ; for what he robbed the People of was of very little use, and next to nothing, without he had a Place to vend it at.

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THE *Bashaw* sent *Abraham*, the ^{Feb. 1.} *Jew*, to acquaint Mr. *Russel* he desired to see the Captives, which accordingly were carried before him ; and Mr. *Russel* was afraid lest he should object against the Liberty of some of them, for there is no certainty or dependence upon any thing, while you are in their Power ; this *Bashaw* having often stopped Captives after the Emperor has taken their Ransom, and it has been connived at by the Court, that he might also get something more than what had been already paid : for they are not at all ashamed of any Tricks they play Christians.

BUT the *Bashaw* promised very fair, and said Mr. *Russel* should embark with the first Opportunity, and all the Captives : He had got so much of late by the *English*, and was in expectation of more, especially of some Assistance of Powder, and other things he had wrote to the Admiral about, to furnish his Expedition to *Tetuan*, that he did not think it his Interest to play any Trick, else he is not at all to be depended upon,

MR. *Ruffel* was very much dissatisfied with the People under whose care we came down from *Mequinez*; they having not only deceived him in Matters of Money, but had consulted nothing but their own Interest and Conveniency all the Journey, marching us out of the way, for the sake of raising Contributions, where they were stronger than the People; and when this was complained of, they were very rude and impertinent. Mr. *Ruffel* consulted with *Aboggly*, about complaining to the *Bashaw* of them: Poor Man, to do him Justice, he blushed, and seemed very much ashamed, to hear how they had acted, because he was conscious with what Respect he had been treated in *England*; yet he advised Mr. *Ruffel* to stifle his Resentment, because they were Favourites and Kinsmen to the *Bashaw's* Agent: And that as he would soon be out of their Hands, it would be better to forget it. He called his Countrymen Brutes and *Barbarians*; and I verily believe he was in earnest.

BUT what was the most irksom to Mr. *Ruffel*, these People all expected considerable Sums, as they pretended, for their trouble, and in order to maintain them upon the Road back to *Mequinez*; tho

tho at first it was pretended they were sent by the Emperor, as a Safeguard to Mr. *Russel's* Person. And to all of them whose Behaviour had been decent, Mr. *Russel* did design to give Money, by way of free Gift : But the Commander of the Party, who had been the most insolent, insisted upon a certain Sum to pay himself, and distribute to his Party, as he thought fit ; and threatned Mr. *Russel* should not embark the Captives before it was paid.

THIS plainly shewed how little dependance there was upon the *Bashaw's* boasted Friendship, when one of his Creatures dared to talk in this manner : So that in fact Mr. *Russel* was not only obliged to bear his own Expence, but the Expences of all those People who were ordered not only to be his Guard, but Mr. *Russel* was told at *Mequinez*, that they were sent to defray the Expences of his Journey.

AND the *Bashaw* who was acquainted with this, tho he did not do it himself, set People to advise Mr. *Russel* to comply with this extravagant Demand ; and under divers Pretences of Indisposition, &c. refused to see Mr. *Russel*, when he went to wait upon him, for an Order to embark the Captives, until such time he

heard Mr. *Ruffel* had satisfied the extravagant Demand of the Party that came with us : Which plainly shews these People are not ashamed of any thing, and that they will be sure to make a Christian pay severely for any Business he comes to do in this Country.

THE *Bashaw* refusing for some Days to be seen, made Mr. *Ruffel* and all of us believe he at last intended to play some Trick, and make some new Demand for the Captives : And tho it plainly appeared not to be his Interest so to do, yet he certainly had some Struggles within himself about playing his old Game ; for Villany is so natural to these People, even to the very best of them, that they know not how to be honest, tho their Interest depends upon it.

OUR Doctor had as great Business here as every where else, if he would have encouraged it ; but they are the worst Pay in the World : And tho some of the richer sort had sworn by their Law they would reward him, yet he found very few who regarded that any more than any other of their Promises.

ONE old Man, who was very much poxed in *Tangier*, and who lived in racking Pains, gave him a Jar of Honey, and two young Bullocks, and another a few Fowls ; but this did not amount to one in a hundred of the Number that did not pay.

BY reason of the Wind over-blowing for several Days, so that they could not load the Cattle, we were kept here much longer than we expected ; during which time, we had the Favour of Mr. *Aboggly's* Company, almost every Day : But he himself lived in so mean a way, he was ashamed to invite us to his own Lodging. Once indeed he invited Mr. *Russel*, but it was to another Man's House, he himself living in a thatch'd Cottage ; and we did not see he had ever any Servant with him ; yet we paid him the same Respect as if he had been in *England*. His Brother keeps a little Shop in *Tangier*, and 'tis thought the Embassador is Partner with him ; for should it be known that he had saved a little Money by being in *England*, and discover'd to the *Bashaw*, he would soon be made to give it up, without he values it more than his Head. By reason of the two Transports coming in, we had several *English* ashore ;

shore; and being by them pretty well furnished with Wine, which was what we had of late very much wanted, we endeavoured to make our selves as merry as the nature of the Place would afford, since we found we could not get away so soon as we expected.

T H E R E F O R E in the Evening we walked without the Water-Gate to a little Garden, close by the Sea-side, which runs under the Walls of the Town, where there is a pretty little Summer-house, from whence you have a Prospect all over the Bay; here we sometimes met to drink a Bottle, and sometimes dined. This Garden was formerly made by the *English*, but now it belongs to the *Bashaw*, and is looked after by a Gardiner, who has no other Subsistence than what he makes out of it, and by making of Baskets. The Garden produces several Sorts of Salading, Grapes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons and Flowers; but the Walks, and whole Garden, are very much neglected, the *Bashaw* himself seldom or ever coming here.

W H I L E we were here, a Mutiny arose among the *Bashaw's* Troops, several threatening to desert for want of a regular Subsistence; but the *Bashaw* found

found means by fair Words and Promises, to appease this Tumult. This Army was a heavy Weight upon the *Bashaw*; they consisted of about 800 Horse, beside Foot, but he made them sometimes get their Living by plundering the Mountaineers. The pretence of keeping them together was to reduce *Tetuan*; and several times were appointed, when the *Bashaw* was to march with all his Forces, but it was as often deferred, upon one Pretence or other.

NOW his Hopes were of some Bombs, which he expected from *Gibraltar*; and in order to get them, he wrote to Sir *Charles Wager*, by Mr. *Russel*, begging his Assistance, in the Emperor's Name, against his rebellious Subjects of *Tetuan*; and it was the Expectation of these Bombs and the Powder, that hastned our Departure.

WHILE we staid here, we were carried to see *Negger* in Prison, and loaded with Irons. He was our old Acquaintance, and one of the ten *Tetuan* Deputies which went up with us to *Mequinez*, to complain against *Bashaw Hamet*; and at our Arrival at *Tetuan*, he was in great Power in the Town, which he made a very ill use of, ever squeezing as much

as

as he could from the Christians. I have mention'd him before, both at *Mequinez* and *Tetuan*. He was one of the two who came to Mr. *Russel* in *Tetuan*, and demanded Powder of him ; and when he told them he had no Powder to dispose of, he replied, he knew no Business they had with an *English* Ambassador or Consul either, if they could not be supplied with such things as they wanted from *Gibraltar*.

THIS *Negger* fell into the *Bashaw's* Hands in an unexpected manner : He got back safe to *Tetuan* from *Mequinez*, as did the other Deputies, notwithstanding the Parties that were looking out after them. At his Return, being thought a most inveterate Enemy to the *Bashaw*, he was sent from the Town to encourage and spirit up the Mountaineers against the *Bashaw*, and he promised them Powder and Arms from *Tetuan* ; but the Mountaineers having suffered so much already, thought they could not better make their Peace than by securing his Person, and sending him a Prisoner to the *Bashaw* ; which they did : for from *Tetuan* they had nothing to fear, the *Tetuanners* not being able to take the Field tho the *Bashaw* was. The *Bashaw* did not put him to death, but employed him

him to write to his Friends in *Tetuan*, Proposals of Peace. As this Man had many Friends and Relations in *Tetuan*, the *Bashaw* was in hopes, by his Interest, either to get possession by means of Treaty, or else by this Person's Friends to divide their Councils : If he succeeded in the former, he promised him Life and Liberty ; if not, he was to expect nothing but immediate Death.

IN Prison he appeared as melancholy and dejected as he had been insolent before ; yet, notwithstanding he had been very rude to us at *Tetuan*, and upon the Journey, we comforted him, and seemed to condole with him, advising him to write to the *Tetuanners* not to be obstinate, and draw their Ruin upon their Heads ; and so we magnified the *Bashaw's* Power pretty much, to please his Friends which were with us. *Negger* was pleased with our Visit, or pretended to be so ; but did not seem to think himself a Man long for this World : tho, for political Reasons, it was not the *Bashaw's* Interest to kill him, whatever they might threaten him with. Because in case the *Bashaw's* Brother, or any Person of note about him, should chance to have been taken Prisoner, he would do very well to exchange against ; besides, putting him

him to death, would but have the more enraged his Friends and Relations in *Tetuan* against the *Bashaw*.

ON *Thursdays* and *Sundays* the Country People come in, and keep a Market, just without the Town. We took this Opportunity to buy what Fowls, Eggs, Corn, &c. we could, for our Friends in *Gibraltar*. About a Mile and a half from the Town they have a very good Salt-work, where they make excellent good Salt: And in the bottom of the Bay is Variety of very good Fish. A little beyond stands an old ruined Building, which is called *Old Tangier*, and probably was the ancient City.

DURING our stay at *Tangier*, we several times walked round the Town and Castle, to make our Observations upon a Place that had been so many Years in our Hands. Sometimes we walked down to the Moles.

WE visited the *Bashaw's* Stables. We examined how far the *English* had carried their Lines and Redoubts; and met with a *Jew*, who is now turned Renegado, but was born in the Town when the *English* had it, and grew up to be a Man under the *English* Government,

ment, by which means he speaks perfect *English*, he used to walk out with us, he thorowly satisfied our Curiosity, and perfectly remembred all the Skirmishes that had happened during the time we were in possession of it.

THE Transports being victualled, ^{Feb. 6.} Mr. *Russel* and the *English* Gentlemen went to take their Leave of the *Bashaw*, and his Brother, the Governor: and Mr. *Russel* embark'd the Captives, tho there was a Rumour just before that the *Bashaw* intended to stop the *Jews*.

THE *Bashaw* wrote by Mr. *Russel* to my Lord *Portmore* and Sir *Charles Wager*, for some Bombs and Powder; and also sent by him an Air Gun, a Musical Clock, and some other things brought over by Mr. *Abagly*, their late Embassador, which they had spoiled for want of knowing how to handle them. At Night we embarked the Captives.

THIS Day we got on board ^{7th.} the *Rose* Frigate, Captain *Cooper*. The Governor of the Town, *Alcaide Afuse*, the *Bashaw's* Brother, came on Horse-back to the Water-side, when Mr. *Russel* embarked, but did it as if it had been accidental, and that he was riding upon

upon the Sands to take the Air; for the *Moors* are very stately, especially this *Bashaw*, and all his Family. Poor *Aboggly* came to the Water-side, and seemed to take a sorrowful Farewel of Mr. *Russel*.

BEFORE I quite take my Leave of *Tangier*, I shall give the Reader a particular Account of the present State of the Town, and the Condition it was in when in our Hands.

TANGIER stands near the Streights of *Gibraltar*, about two Miles within, and to the Eastward of *Cape Spartel*: It was a *Roman* Colony, and the Metropolis of *Mauritania Tingitana*. *Alphonfus*, the fifth King of *Portugal*, took it from the *Moors* in the Year 1463. which they kept until the Year 1662. when being heartily tired of the Expence, and finding it of very little Service to a Nation which has but few shipping that pass thro' the Streights, it was made part of Queen *Catharine's* Dowry. The Money we laid out upon the Mole and Fortifications. was very considerable, during 22 Years we kept possession of it; and what made the Parliament at last tired of it, was, because the Money they gave was frequently misapplied. I shall
not

not enter now into the Arguments made use of at that time, in the House of Commons, about the keeping or demolishing of *Tangier*; but do believe the *English* would never have parted with that Place in any, but in such another Reign as was that of King *Charles II.* after such a vast Expence upon it.

IT is situated within sight of *Gibraltar*, so that nothing can pass the Streights but may be spoke with. The Bay, indeed, is not so safe nor so deep as *Gibraltar*, and in some Places there are Rocks and foul Ground; but within the Mole-Heads was Water enough for a sixty or seventy Gun Ship, having 28 and 30 Foot Water at the Mole-Heads, when low Water, with Conveniency enough for cleaning the Men of War. The Use this Place might have been of in the succeeding Reigns, when we had a *French* and *Spanish* War, by hindering the joining of their Fleets, from the Western Parts of *France*, with those of the Mediterranean, I must leave Seamen to judge.

THEN for watering and protecting our Trade in the Mediterranean, when from *Lisbon* to *Genoa*, we had no
Y friendly

friendly Port, it seem'd to be of more consequence to a Nation, who has near as many Ships up the Mediterranean as all other Nations put together: But the Conveniency of this Port then, and of *Gibraltar* at present, in time of War, is very much lost for want of Gallies and small Row-Boats, which are most of use along Shore, under the Land, and when Ships are becalmed in the Streights, which happens very frequently: And every one knows, who was in the last Siege of *Gibraltar*, that, for want of such Vessels, which the *Spaniards* had, in spite of all the Endeavours of our Men of War, the *Spaniards* supplied their Camp with all manner of Stores and Provisions, which they brought along shore in small Embarkations, by whole Fleets, under the Protection of two half Gallies, which were by far an Over-match to any Number of the Men of Wars Boats.

IT does not seem to be a very difficult matter for us to be supplied with such Vessels as well as the *Spaniards*, if we were to condemn Criminals to the Gallies as well as those of other Nations.

BUT

BUT to return to *Tangier* : In the time we had it, the Mole-Heads ran into the Sea 300 Fathom, and were guarded with three Batteries of Cannon : The Walls of the Town were something more in Circumference than a Mile and a quarter, but the *English* had built Redoubts and Lines, which took in the neighbouring Hills : The Town was also strengthened by two Castles, the upper and lower ; the former was where the *English* Governor lived, and at present the *Bashaw* ; it looks toward the Country ; the lower was toward the Port, and built for its Security, but neither these, or the Town it self, were ever capable of standing a Siege. At present this Town is in a very ruinous Condition, nor is there so much as one House standing, as was built in the time of the *English*. In Summer-time there is certainly not a hotter Town in *Africa*, especially after Dinner, for the Houses being but of one Story, and the Town built upon the side of a Hill, every Street is very much exposed to the Sun ; Besides this, the Streets are so pestered with dead Dogs, Cats, loose Stones and Dung-hills, 'tis very troublesome walking.

THE only tolerable House in the whole Town was built by an *English* Merchant about twenty Years ago, after the *Moreſco* Fashion, and was kept by the *English* as a Warehouse for Goods; but not having been made use of as such for some Years, the *Bashaw* has taken possession of it, and at present one of his Uncles lives in it.

IN the Town and Castle are but two Mosques, one in each. At present the Trade of this Town is so very inconsiderable, that it will not afford a Living for one Christian Merchant, and to but very few *Jews*, whose chief Business is buying raw Hides, and clipping what little Money is stirring.

FROM the Sea this Town makes its best Appearance, looking at a distance like an Encampment upon the side of a Hill, and not a House but what is seen. This exposes it very much to any Bombardment; so that it would not be very difficult for any *European* Nation to make themselves Masters of it: And it might easily be defended by three Regiments, with very little Loss of Men; for, during the 22 Years we were in possession of it, it will appear the Losses we sustained

stained were from Sallies out to rob the Country. In one of these the famous *Earl Trevor* was killed; and in several others very many gallant Officers. The *Moors* had learnt the way to trap the *English*; it was no more but to drive two or three hundred Head of Cattle in sight of the Walls of the Town, and plant an Ambuscade of Men between the Town and the Cattle, or hard by, and the *English* were sure to venture out: And 'tis amazing to think how often the same Trick was played them, and how hard they would venture for a little roast Beef.

HAVING said as much of *Tangier* as it deserves, I shall only add, that the 7th of *February*, 1728. we sailed out of the Bay, with a fair Wind, heartily joyful we were out of the Power of a wretched and faithless People.

IN the Gut we met with Sir *Charles Wager*, who, with one Ship more, was returning from a long Cruise, having sent in his Squadron some Days before. Mr. *Russel* immediately went on board the Admiral, and did me the Honour to take me with him: He gave Sir *Charles* an Account of his Success, the Number of Captives he had brought out of *Barbary*,

and delivered to the Admiral two Letters, one from the Emperor, and the other from the *Bashaw* of *Tangier*. Mr. *Russel* had the Satisfaction to have his Conduct approved; and after Dinner we arrived in *Gibraltar* Bay, having been absent just five Months. The next Day all the Captives were carried on board Sir *Charles*, to pay their Respects to him, who ordered his Charity to be distributed among them: to the Foreigners he gave Passports, and ordered the rest to be disposed of to their Satisfaction.





APPENDIX.

SOME few Days after we left *Tangier*, Accounts arrived of strange Revolutions that had happened at *Mequinez*; the Forerunner of them was the Emperor's Barbarity, which was such, that no Person was safe that was near him, tho the most intimate Ministers and Counsellors he had. For the 28th of *February*, Mr. *Russel* received a Letter from *Abraham Benider*, whom we left behind at *Tangier*, as follows.

‘ *S I R*,

‘ I HAVE received the Favour of
 ‘ yours, and have told the *Bashaw* what
 ‘ you desire, and informed him of your
 ‘ good Offices.

‘ I MUST acquaint you of your
 ‘ Friend *Belcaddy* : The Emperor has
 ‘ ordered him to be tossed ten times ;
 ‘ and he is put in Prison until he pays
 ‘ the Emperor ten Kentals of Plate : and
 ‘ *Bengozzy*, one of the Emperor’s Com-
 ‘ panions is put to death, by the Empe-
 ‘ ror’s Order.

‘ *I am, &c.*

‘ ABRAHAM BENIDER.

‘ *TANGIER*, Feb. 28. N.S.’

HERE follows the first Letter from
Tetuan, from an *English* Merchant re-
 siding there, to Mr. Consul *Hatfield* at
Gibraltar, giving Account of the late
 Revolutions at *Mequinez*.

‘ TO *Anthony Hatfield* Esq; at
 ‘ *Gibraltar*.

‘ *SIR*,

‘ YESTERDAY an extraordinary
 ‘ piece of News arrived from *Mequinez*,
 ‘ which, tho it raised a sort of Tumult among
 ‘ the

‘ the Inhabitants, I perceived it created
 ‘ a great deal of Joy. The Cause of it is
 ‘ almost incredible, yet so firmly asserted,
 ‘ as moved me to go to *Hadge Absalom*
 ‘ *Lucas*, to be better satisfied: He gave
 ‘ it me in the following Terms, and it
 ‘ agrees with the common Report, That
 ‘ the Emperor *Muley Hamet Dabebby*,
 ‘ having gone to Prayers some Days ago
 ‘ very drunk, fell down in the Mosque,
 ‘ which he polluted with his Vomiting ;
 ‘ his Capons carried him to his Palace,
 ‘ where, when sober, his Women chiding
 ‘ him, particularly *Muley Abdalla’s* Mo-
 ‘ ther, he beat them.

‘ T H E Women privately consulted
 ‘ together, and sent their Complaint to the
 ‘ *Cadies* and *Mufti*, upbraiding them with
 ‘ want of Resolution, in suffering them-
 ‘ selves to be governed by such a Beast.
 ‘ The *Cadies*, *Mufti*, with some of the
 ‘ principal Eunuchs, conferred together, and
 ‘ sent a Deputation to the Negro Camp at
 ‘ *Mushararamba*, near *Sallee*, acquainting
 ‘ them with the manner of the Emperor’s
 ‘ Life, and of what had happened.

‘ T H E Negroes detached 25 *Alcaides*
 ‘ and about 4000 Men to *Mequinez*, to
 ‘ inquire into the Matter, and secure their
 ‘ Interest.

‘ T H E

The HISTORY of the

‘ THE *Alcaides* held a Consultation with the *Cadies* and Chiefs of *Mequinez*; and finding the Emperor was not fit to govern, they agreed to seize him; which they did, and have confined him to the House he lived in when Prince, but have not, as yet, hurt a Hair of his Head.

‘ AFTER that, a Convention of *Cadies* and Chiefs were summoned to *Mequinez*, to chuse a new Emperor; where, after several Debates, it was agreed to proclaim *Muley Abdelmeleck*, the late Emperor’s Brother, to prevent all farther Effusion of Blood. Circular Letters are sent to all the Cities and Provinces to acquaint them with this Change, requiring them to send Deputies to assist in the Government, until such time the new Emperor shall arrive. It is said the new Emperor will be obliged to govern justly, and that his Power is to be prescribed by the Law-Book.

‘ *Tours, &c.*

‘ JOHN RYADON.

‘ *TETUAN*, March 25, *N.S.* 1728.’

SOON

SOON after Mr. *Hatfield* received the following.

‘ *TETUAN*, March 30, N.S.

‘ *SIR*,

‘ IN answer to your last Favour, this
‘ serves to acquaint you, that we have had
‘ three Expresses from *Mequinez*, bring-
‘ ing Advice that the Chiefs and principal
‘ People of *Fez* and *Mequinez*, in Coun-
‘ cil, observing that *Muley Hamet* ought
‘ not to govern, for Reasons you know ;
‘ those Persons, in Council, contrived
‘ Ways and Methods to get *Muley Ha-*
‘ *met* out of his Palace ; and have chained
‘ him Hand and Foot, and confined
‘ him to a House, with Guards over him :
‘ They have done the like to *Bashaw*
‘ *Empsael*, his first Minister, and three
‘ *Alcaides*, who ruled in *Mequinez*,
‘ putting them in Prison.

‘ THOSE of the Council have sent
‘ circular Letters to all Cities to proclaim,
‘ (let Truth take place) and have directed
‘ to publish, that whoever will send any
‘ thing on the Roads they may safely do it.

‘ A S

‘ AS to the *Bashaw* of *Tangier*, his
 ‘ Command is no more than that of a
 ‘ private Man, for the Reasons above-
 ‘ mentioned.

‘ IN Conclusion ; any one that pro-
 ‘ cures our Damage, we hope in God
 ‘ shortly to revenge it.

‘ P. S. All this is done in concert with
 ‘ the Emperor’s Negro-Soldiers.’

N. B. THIS Letter is a Translation,
 the Original being wrote by a *Moer*, who
 did not care to write so plain as the *En-
 glish* Gentleman.

BESIDES the former, I received the
 following Letter from Mr. *Hatfield*.

‘ TO Mr. *John Braitbwaite*, on board
 ‘ the *Monmouth*.

‘ GIBRALTAR, March 22, O.S. 1728.

‘ SIR,

‘ SINCE you made your short Voy-
 ‘ age, we have had fresh Letters from
 ‘ *Tetuan*,

‘ *Tetuan*, incloſing thoſe from *Mequinez* :
 ‘ From whence they adviſe, that *Muley*
 ‘ *Hamet*’s Party were endeavouring to
 ‘ re-eſtabliſh him in that Suſpenſe of Go-
 ‘ vernment ; upon which inſued ſome
 ‘ Skirmiſh, and ſome Blood, which in-
 ‘ duced them to proclaim, without He-
 ‘ ſitation, *Muley Abdelmeleck*, whoſe Son
 ‘ in *Mequinez* is Regent, until his Fa-
 ‘ ther arrives.

‘ THERE are ſent between forty and
 ‘ fifty of the principal People of *Fez* and
 ‘ *Mequinez*, in a Deputation to *Muley*
 ‘ *Abdelmeleck*, to offer him the Govern-
 ‘ ment, and to acquaint him with all that
 ‘ is done ; and likewise to attend his
 ‘ royal Perſon in the Journey. There is
 ‘ now a good Harmony betwixt Old and
 ‘ New *Fez*. The youngſt Regent has,
 ‘ by advice of his Counſellers, distribu-
 ‘ ted 240 Kentals of Plate, as a Bene-
 ‘ volence for the calling his Father : The
 ‘ chiefſt part of it is granted to the Ne-
 ‘ groes, who have made Peace with *Mu-
 ‘ ley Abdelmeleck*.

‘ THERE are Orders for *Baſhaw*
 ‘ *Hamet* to continue in *Tangier*, until
 ‘ the new Emperor’s Pleaſure is known :
 ‘ But *Bolliſe*, with his Mountaineers, have
 ‘ been

‘ been at *Tetuan*, with his People, and
 ‘ traversed the Mountains.

‘ *BASHAW Hamet* on *Tuesday* last
 ‘ marched out of *Tangier*, with between
 ‘ 6 and 8000 Men in quest of him. This
 ‘ News we had from *Tangier*, by a Boat
 ‘ Yesterday.

‘ *MULET Abdelmeleck* is proclaim-
 ‘ ed both at *Tetuan* and *Tangier*, as their
 ‘ Sovereign.

‘ SO now I think there is no need of
 ‘ farther Advices for the compleating your
 ‘ Journal, it being brought to a Period.

‘ I WISH you Health and Prospe-
 ‘ rity ; my Service to Mr. *Russel*.

‘ *I am, &c.*

‘ ANTHONY HATFIELD.’



OBSE.R.



OBSERVATIONS

Natural, Moral, and Political,

UPON THE

COUNTRY and PEOPLE.



THE Extent of this Emperor's Dominions, reaches from the Streights Mouth, Southward, as far as *Cape Blanco*, upon the Confines of *Guinea*; where they have built a small Castle, for the Conveniency of Trade, to which the Caravans from *Fez*, &c. annually repair. The Length of this Country from North to South, is near 16 Degrees, or 960 Mile. Its greatest breadth in the most southern Parts, is but 10 Degrees; but in the most northern Parts it is very narrow. This Empire contains not only what the *Romans*

Romans called *Mauritania Tingitana*, but also the Kingdoms of *Fez*, *Morocco*, *Tafilet*, *Darha*, *Suz*, *Treimeren*, and *Segelmeffs*. On the East it is bounded by the Kingdom of *Algier*, and part of the Country of *Bildulgerid*; on the West, by the main Ocean; on the North, by the Mediterranean Sea: Yet, notwithstanding this Emperor commands over so vast a Country, he is but very poor, in comparison of the least of the *European* Kings; this Country boasting of but very few Cities, and this great extended Dominion does not afford one tolerable good Harbour. The Cities and Towns, as they lie upon the Sea-Coast, beginning with those in the Mediterranean, are *Melilla*, a *Spanish* Garison; *Penon de Velez*, a Town and small Island, possessed by the *Spaniards*, very near the Coast, about 40 Leagues within the Streights Mouth. The next Town of Note is *Tetuan*; from thence we coast Northward, about seven Leagues to *Ceuta*, a *Spanish* Garison; from *Ceuta* we coast Westward to *Tangier* about 15 Leagues; from *Tangier*, we double *Cape Spartel*, and come to *Arzilla*, a small Town, without the Streights, to the Southward of the Cape, about 10 Leagues; from *Arzilla* the Coast lies about S. and by West to *Larach*, 12 Leagues; from *Larach* to old *Memora*

mora 10 Leagues ; from Old *Mamora* to New *Mamora* about 7 Leagues ; from *Mamora* to *Sallee* about 5 Leagues ; to the Southward of *Sallee* about 50 Leagues. The *Portugueze* have a small Town and Castle, upon the Sea-Coast called *Massagam* but of very little Service to them, for want of a Harbour. There are no other Sea-port Towns of Trade or Note in this Country but *Sancta Cruz*, and *Santa Sophia*, in the Kingdom of *Sus*. The Inland Cities are fewer in Number than the Sea-Ports, and are as follows : In the Kingdom of *Fez* are the Cities of *Alcassar*, *Fez* and *Mequinez* ; in the Kingdom of *Morocco* the City of *Moroccos* ; in the Kingdom of *Sus* is the Capital and City of *Taradant*, the late Seat of *Muley Abdelmeleck* ; *Tedla*, the Seat of *Muley Hamet Dabebby*, when Prince ; a City near the Foot of Mount *Atlas*, and Capital of the Province of *Tedle*. The inland * Parts of this Country are very mountainous, as the great and lesser *Atlas* : besides several Mountains of lesser Note, which are covered with Snow all the Year ; so that in a

* N.B. Several of the Inland Provinces are inhabited by Arabs, and have no Towns at all.

Winter's Morning the Air is extremely sharp, when it blows from those Parts.

T H E R E are in *Barbary* many Springs and Rivers, which take their Rise and Fall from the greater *Atlas*, tho some others claim distinct Originals : The Waters springing from *Atlas* relish of the Earth whence they arise, and are for the most part thick and oozy.

T H E chief Rivers are, first, the River *Lecus*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, upon which stand the Towns of *Larach* and *Alcassar*.

2^{dly}, T H E River *Cebu* ; upon a Branch of which stands the City of *Fez*, and upon the Mouth of it the piratical Port of *Mamora*.

3^{dly}, T H E River *Rabata* ; upon a Branch of which stands the City of *Mequinez*, and upon the Mouth of it the piratical Town of *Sallee*.

4^{thly}, T H E River *Sus*, upon which stands the City *Tarradant*, and at the Mouth the Town of *Sancta Cruz*.

T H E

THE Product of the Country differs according to its different Latitude and Situation ; but in general, the Northern Parts, with Industry, under a good Government, would produce whatever is produced in *Europe*, in the same Climate, such as Hides, Corn, Oil, Wine, Wax, Honey, Silk, Gums, and the finest Wool ; and the Southern Parts whatever is the Growth of the *West-Indies*, as Cotton, Ginger, Sugar, Indigo, &c. which is sufficient to prove the natural Riches of the Country : Besides which, it abounds in several Mines of Copper, great Quantities of which are sent to *Europe*. They have also Gold and Silver Mines. The Vallies abound with all manner of Fruits, and Variety of Vines, which yield, when pressed, a pleasant, brisk, and full-bodied Wine : And I don't doubt, but if Wine was encouraged, as it is forbid by their Law, in time they would make as good Wine as most in *Europe*. The Plains produce excellent Wheat, Flax, Hemp, &c. This Country has always been famous for Horses ; but their Asses are, as I believe, the smallest in the whole World, which I attribute to the little care they take to improve the Breed, by reason of the Love they have to Horses. For this Reason their Mules are very small, in comparison

of them in *Spain* and *Portugall* : But this Want is sufficiently supplied by Camels, which here very much exceed the *Asian* in Strength ; for I am credibly informed they will travel ten Days without Meat, with their Burdens on ; Nature in them supporting it self by a Consumption of the Parts : for first, the Flesh of their Bunches fall away and consume ; afterwards their Bellies, and lastly, their Hips and Buttocks, whereby they become so feeble they can scarce bear a hundred Weight.

I OBSERVED thro'out all our Journey, in this Country, a Want of large Timber, which I know not what to impute to, the Soil appearing rich enough, unless they cut it down before it comes to any tolerable height : But this does not seem very probable, because they want long Timber for Rasters, and therefore one should think they would let it grow for the Use of their Grandees : For we observed every where the Rooms to be very narrow, which we could impute to nothing but the Want of long Timber ; whether it is want of lopping the Branches, or thinning the Timber, I cannot tell, but we saw no Timber-Trees thro'out the Country, except a few Oaks about *Larach*.

THE Trade of this Country is carried on chiefly by *Jews* and Christians, the *Moors* understanding but little of Foreign Merchandize, and have no trading Ships or Vessels of their own : So that their Navigation is intirely carried on by *European* Ships, chiefly *English* and *French*, who carry them Cloth, Linen and Woollen, Iron in Bars, and wrought, of which our *Birmingham* furnishes them with a great deal ; Brimstone, Gunpowder, Arms and Lead. In return, they bring back Almonds, Dates, Gum Arabick, *Morocco* Skins, raw Hides, Copper, Wax, Honey.

BUT the greatest of their Trade, which they manage themselves, is the Inland Trade, by Caravans of Camels, Mules, &c. two of which they send every Year to *Mecca* and *Medina* ; viz. one every six Months. The Commodities carried into the East are Woollen Manufactures, of which they make wonderful fine, such as *Alhagues*, *Alburnuzes*, &c. abundance of *Morocco* Skins, *Indigo*, *Cochineal*, and *Ostrich* Feathers ; for which, in return, they bring Silks, Muslins and Drugs.

THEY likewise send Caravans to *Guinea* every Year, consisting of many thousand Camels, which will not appear unreasonable, if the great Difficulty of the Passage, thro' the sandy Desarts be considered, where there is neither Meat nor Water to support them, for at least 20 Days: So that out of every two Camels one carries Water. They carry to *Guinea* Salt, Cowries, Woollen Manufactures, Silks, &c. and in return, bring Gold Dust, Ivory, Ostriches Feathers, and Negroes.

THE Law of *Mahomet* forbids the Exporting of Corn, which they strictly observe here, tho the *Turks* and *Moors* of *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, and *Algier*, dispense with it, for the sake of the great Profit it brings them in: Otherwise this Commodity alone would greatly enrich the Country, which, for want of a sufficient Vent, is but little cultivated.

THE only natural Want this Country labours under, (and happy for *Europe* that Providence has allotted it so) is want of Harbours; for which Reason they are not able to fit out such Numbers of piratical Vessels as otherwise they would certainly do.

FOR

FOR *Sallee*, which is the principal Haven in all this Empire, tho' within it is very spacious, yet at low Water it is sometimes dry, or has not above a Foot or Foot and a half Water, and at full Tide not above eleven or twelve Foot. At the Mouth of the Haven is a Bar, passable at high Water by Ships, and Barks of small Draught ; whereas when the Tide is out, if they draw too much Water, they are obliged to be unloaded with small Boats ; by which means several Ships are stranded, before they can get in : and when they are in, they cannot put to Sea, sometimes for six Weeks after they are loaded. This bad Situation seems to point out the way to stop up this Harbour quite, as well as that of *Mamora* ; and I do not doubt, but if any of the Maritime Powers should ever think it worth their while, but that under the Cover of two or more Bomb-Vessels, of which they are more than ordinarily afraid, two or more Frigats, Fly-boats, or large flat-bottomed Vessels, built up within with strong brick Work or Terrace, might be run over, or upon the Bar, so as to render the Navigation of this Place difficult, if not altogether useless. But I must leave others to judge of this, whose Interest it may be ; and to

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those

those, who having been upon the Spot, are better Judges than my self.

HOWEVER, this we have had Experience of, that one ²⁰ Gun Ship, where the Commander was more than ordinary diligent in looking after them, as was Captain *Delgarno*, struck so great a Terror in them, by constantly appearing in sight of their Ports, and by the Success he had in taking some, and running others ashore, that, as I have been credibly informed, the very Women of *Sallee* and *Mamora* used to frighten their Children, when untoward, by telling them *Delgarno* was coming for them: And if one Ship, by the Industry of the Captain, was capable of striking such a Terror upon the Coast, what might not six Ships of the like Force do, to be stationed at *Gibraltar*, and kept in such Readiness, that there might be always two clean upon their Coast, and off their Harbours, to be relieved by two others, who should successively take their Station, by which means they should always have our Ships in their Sight? If, by a possibility of Wind and Weather, they were able to slip a Ship to Sea, yet I believe it would be

so difficult to get her in again, more especially their Prizes, that I believe they would scarce venture to Sea under such Circumstances. Therefore it is to be hoped, whenever these People are too refractory to be managed by fair means, they will not appear formidable, especially to a People who grudge no Expence in a Maritime Way to protect our Trade. However, what I say now is with great Deference and Respect to Superiors, not as a Politician but as a Traveller.

HAVING said thus much of the Country, to which much more might be added, as to the Seasons of the Year, &c. I shall now say something of the Inhabitants; which are divided into the *Moors*, who generally inhabit the Sea-Coast, and are those that were drove from *Spain*: The *Arabs*, or as the *Moors* call them, the *Larabs*, who generally live in Tents, and inhabit the Plains. There are also those whom they call the *Barbbers*, or an antient Race of *Moors*, who inhabit the Mountains, and seem to be the original Inhabitants of this Country: The *Jews*, who were chiefly drove from *Spain* and *Portugal*, which is plain
from

from their having, as yet, retained the Language, so as to converse in little else in the Sea-Ports. The Renegadoes, tho not very many in Number, yet may be called a distinct Sort: And, lastly, the Negroes, who, since the late *Muley Ismael's* obtaining the Government of this Country, have made the greatest Figure in it. These six different Sorts of People make up the Subjects of the Emperor of *Morocco*, and among them there are various Sorts of Complexions, from very fair to very black. The many Civil Wars that have happened in this Country, at different times, have intirely destroyed all Footsteps of that Learning, which the *Moors* were once so famous for. The Philosophy of *Aristotle* was once very famous in this Country, no less than 12000 Copies of it being translated into *Arabick*; and it was commented upon by the following *Arabian* Authors: *Alfarabius, Algarel, Albumazar, Maimonides, Alkindus, Albefagar, Algazel, Albencini, Avicenni, Averrhoes*. Nor were the *Arabians* formerly less famous for History and Physick than Philosophy; but at present there seems to be little more of Learning than common Reading and Writing. The *Moors*, who inhabit the Towns, are quarrellsom, vindictive,

dictive, inhospitable, covetous, setting their whole Thoughts upon scraping together Money and Goods, tho it generally ends in their Ruin. They are very suspicious and jealous of Foreigners : They are great Boasters, giving easy Belief to common Reports and doubtful Hear-says ; but withal so cunning and false in their Dealing, they will deceive the most vigilant.

T H E Y are very superstitious, and have much Faith in Astrology, Magick, Charms, and such stuff. At present they have no Physicians, and but a few very bad Surgeons : So that the Renegadoes, when they can pretend to nothing else, generally pretend to be Physicians and Surgeons.

T H E *Arabs*, who inhabit the Plains, and are come from the East, follow the antient way of living in Tents and Hords. Their general way is to travel along the Sides of the Rivers, where there is commonly the best Pasture ; and after their Harvest is over, they change their Habitation. These People are much addicted to Robbing ; and before *Muley Ismael's* time, used very much to infest the Roads ; and the stronger Family often destroys the weaker, for the sake of
their

their Horses and Cattle. In their Persons they differ very much from the *Moors*, being very thin and spare, with long black Hair, and very swarthy Complexions; and their Women look something like *Indians*.

THE Inhabitants of the Hills and Mountains are reported to be much the best, being more free, and not so much in subjection as those of the Plains and Cities: They generally deal in Cattle, are great Pains-takers, and withal very liberal. The *Jews* are the same here as every where else, the greatest of Villains under the Sun, and the *Moors* seem to know them better than other Nations, and treat them accordingly. They are governed by their own Sheich, who is appointed by the Emperor, and taxes them at pleasure: He has pretty much the same Power as any other *Alcaide* or *Bashaw*, and can punish with Death. The *Jews* here, as to their Religion, Customs and Manners, differ but very little from the *Jews* in other Parts; but in their Habit are allowed to wear nothing but black; as also are their Caps.

THE

THE *Jews* differ here from the *Jews* in *Europe* in this Respect, that they take many Wives as the *Moors* do, which they do not practise in other Parts. The worst Set of People of all here, are the Renegadoes, who, from the Moment they become so, are generally the most miserable Creatures upon Earth, neglected and despised by the *Moors*, and without they become the Emperor's Soldiers, have nothing but what they can earn themselves: There are not above five or six in the whole Country that live any thing tolerable, and the *Moors* have them always in great Suspicion. *Pillet*, the *French* Merchant, who was made Governor of the Town and Port of *Sallee*, did not hold it a Year.

THOSE who are Soldiers, have no more than 20 Blanquils a Month, which is 20 Twopences, and a little Flower; the Officers in Proportion: However, like the *Jews*, they are governed by their own *Alcaide*, who is a Renegado always. The present is a *Spaniard*, and has but a very mean Allowance. Those of them that I saw at *Fez*, were sad drunken profligate Fellows, half naked and half starved. Sometimes the Emperor does them the Favour to give them a Negro Wife, which

which they are generally obliged to part with, for want of wherewith to subsist them. They are generally sent to garrison remote Castles, upon the Confines of the Country, where they are obliged to rob for their Subsistence, until the Country People knock them on the Head.

THE Negroes, at present, are the Grand Cavaliers of this part of *Barbary*: To these the Emperor intrusts his Riches, his Person, and his Women. The Power of these People was at first introduced by the late Emperor *Muley Ismael*, whose Mother was a Negro; and he himself coming out of the South, could not trust his northern Subjects, who being generally white Men, did not care to submit to his Government but by force.

THESE Negroes are brought very young from *Guinea*; and having no Notion of their own Country, and no Relations, Friends, or Dependence, but upon the Emperor, are ready to obey all his Commands, and are immediately equipped with a Gun; and after serving so many Years as Foot, are, upon their good Behaviour, advanced to Horse, which is a great Honour in this Country. These Negroes are taught nothing else but to exercise

exercife their Arms, and obey the Emperor ; for which they are rewarded with the greateft Commands over one another.

THE late Emperor, *Muley Ifmael* himfelf, was fo ignorant of all Learning, he could not write or read ; and his Government being altogether founded on the Sword, made none but military Men be encouraged : and his Reign lafting near 60 Years, I look upon it to be the principal Reason why all manner of Learning is almoft abolifhed in the Country, and in the room of it nothing introduced, but Rapine, Violence, Oppreffion, and all manner of Villany. And this I take to be the chief and only Reason, why thefe western *Moors*, who are actually nearer *Europe*, and have had more Intercourfe with *Europeans*, yet are fo much lefs polifhed and civilized than they of *Algier*, *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, or the *Turks* : For what lefs can be expected from a Negro Government ?

THE Christian Captives are another diftinct Body of People, fubject to the Will and Pleafure of the Emperor : But I have not treated them as his Subjects, becaufe they have not renounced their King, by changing their Religion ; the
moft

most part of them have Expectations one time or other of getting into their own Country. In *Muley Ismael's* time their Case was really hard, but not near so bad as was represented, and always better than that of the Renegadoes : The Emperor, indeed, kept most of them at work upon his Buildings, but not to such hard Labour as made it worse than what our daily Labourers go thro' ; besides, he allowed several of them Licences to keep Taverns, in order to assist their Brethren, and so in proportion to the Money they were thought to get, they were obliged to maintain in Victuals and Necessaries such a Number of Captives, of their own Country, as the Emperor thought proper to order : Besides this, they had a daily Allowance of Bread from the Emperor. Masters of Ships were never obliged to work, nor such as had but a small Matter of Money to give to the *Alcaide*, who is always a Christian, and one of their own Body. The Canute where they are lodged, is infinitely better than our common Prisons. Every Nation has their distinct Apartments ; they have Taverns, a Market of all manner of Eatables, and Fruits among themselves ; their Governor has a very good Apartment, within the Canute, and no *Moors* dare come among them
to

to interrupt them, but when they please to let them. I am sure we saw several Captives who lived much better in *Barbary* than ever they did in their own Country. When they are sick, they have the Convent to go to, where they are well attended; and whatever Money in Charity was ever sent them by their Friends in *Europe*, was their own, unless they defrauded one another, which has happened much oftner than by the *Moors*. In short, the Captives have a much greater Property than the *Moors*; in what they get; several of them being rich, and many have carried considerable Sums out of the Country; to the Truth of which we are all Witnesses. Several Captives keep their Mules, and some their Servants; and yet this is called insupportable Slavery, among *Turks* and *Moors*. But we found this, as well as many other things in this Country, strangely misrepresented. For, if I was only to transcribe what Authors have wrote of the Power, Grandure, Beauty, Buildings, and Riches of this Country, within these sixty Years, and compare it to what a Traveller will now meet with, he will fancy those Authors were writing of enchanted Castles, and what not. No doubt but several times there have been Examples of the Emperor's Barbarity and
A a Cruelty,

Cruelty, and no doubt but very often the Captives themselves gave occasion for it. I am not willing to entertain the least good Opinion of the *Moors*, but yet what is Truth is Truth.

HAVING said very little hitherto in their Praise, I shall now say something to their Morals, there being few People so bad that have no commendable Customs among them. One is, that however provoked and angry they are with one another, they never swear by their Maker, or their Prophet, nor have they in all their Language any Words to blaspheme. The next thing is, whatever Contest they have with one another, they seldom come to Blows, and never kill one another but in War; their Religion allowing of no Pardon for Murder: nor did we hear, all the time we were in the Country, of one *Moor* stabbing another. They are not altogether so merciful to the *Jews*, because they look upon them as accursed of God.

THEY are likewise most obedient and patient to Superiors, and so respectful to their Parents, that a Son dare not sit before his Father, unless commanded, nor must he be covered unless bid.

Neither will a younger Brother sit before the elder, unless bid. They are strictly jealous of the Honour that is due to God, his Prophet and Church; therefore there is no going into their Churches, no meddling with their *Alcoran*, or speaking irreverently of their Prophet, or repeating the Name of God after them, without turning *Meor* or being burnt.

THEY are likewise very jealous of the Honour of their Women, and a Man had rather be dead than be thought a Cuckold. They are withal brave in the Defence of their Country, tho for the Property they are allowed to have in it, one would scarce think it worth their while.

HAVING said something of their Morals, I shall now speak of their Politicks. It seems to be the Interest of this Prince to keep well with *Algier*, not only because they are a warlike People, but for fear of creating a Jealousy in the Grand Seignior and neighbouring States: Besides, this Prince seems rather at present to want People more than Dominion, which made *Muley Ismael* encourage so much the Negroes, which have been, as to People, a great Recruit to the Country. He likewise encouraged Re-

negadoes of *Jews*, and all Nations. Tho I am of a quite different Opinion from those who imagine Polygamy helps to increase the Number of People : For, I believe it may be proved, that if every Man had one Wife, there would be a greater Increase of People than where every body that can get them, are allowed four, and as many other Women as they can keep : for it does not appear in *Europe*, that there are so many more Women than Men, as to allow of such a Disproportion, because, notwithstanding Men are often destroyed by the Wars, and other Accidents, yet it may be, that the Number of Women who die in Child-bed, and are more subject to other Distempers than Men, may make the Balance pretty even ; and if so, I am sure no one Man can have four or six Women but some others must want one : And this seems to be plain in this Country, because no Man can get a Wife, not the meanest Woman is to be had, without some Money : And since it is so, I believe it will be found, that Plurality of Wives rather unpeople a Country than otherwise.

THE

THE best Policy these *Moors* seem to be Masters of is, that notwithstanding they are at war with all Christians but the *English*, and even when they have been at war with us, they permit our Consul and Merchants to reside in their Ports unmolested, and will trade with any Ship that comes bound to their Ports, with such Goods they stand in need of, of what Nation soever, and permit their Consuls and Merchants to live among them, with the same Security as usual in time of Peace. The piratical War they make with all Nations, is a very great Income to the Emperor, because he is not at one Farthing Charge for fitting the Ships out; and besides the Tenth of all the Cargoe, he has all the Captives to himself, which adds considerably to his Wealth, not only by their Ransom, but it also adds very much to his Grandure: for, as I have mentioned before, they stand him in nothing but a little Bread, which is well paid for out of their Labour. It does not appear the late Emperor, *Muley Ismael*, was ignorant of his Interest, when he agreed to permit a Convent of *Spanish* Friars in *Mequinez*, for an annual Present: Besides, they supply his Court and Captives with Medicines, and the latter with Diet,

when they are sick, without putting him to one Farthing Expence. And now I have mentioned their Shipping, I shall acquaint the Reader how well equip'd they are to make war upon all the World. When we were at *Mequinez*, the whole Naval Power of this Country consisted of two small Ships, called 20 Gun-Ships, but scarce so big as one of ours of half that Force. The biggest of these Ships is not above 200 Tun, and their Guns are very small and very much crowded: They have also a third, which was a small *French* Brigantine, and fitted out for a Cruiser. These three, with a few Row-Boats, are the terrible Armado with which *Muley Ismael* would sometimes order them to go and block up the Streights Mouth, and suffer no Ships to enter but the *English*.

Of their Customs.

IN their Marrying they use no other Solemnity than a bare Testimony and Assurance, which the Bridegroom makes before the *Cady* or Judge, whereby he acknowledges to take such a Woman or Maid to his Wife: But this is of so little Validity, that he may put her away when he will. Neither hath the Woman

a less Privilege, having Liberty at her Pleasure to leave her Husband, only with this Difference ; if the Wife go from the Husband, the Father is obliged to pay the Husband a Consideration : Besides, such a Woman, without some extraordinary Cause, is for ever after looked upon as infamous.

THE Women and Maids keep themselves so veiled, they are not seen by their Lovers ; and Marriages are made by Proxies.

AND the Men are so jealous of their Wives, they dare not go bare-faced to their Parents.

IN *Barbary* they are not pestered with Lawyers, every Man pleads his own Cause before the *Cady* or Judge, and Causes are not spun out for seven Years.

Of their Worship.

IN their Mosques they have no Images, but instead of them great Numbers of Lamps ; in the midst of which the *Iman* or *Marabou* stands : The People repeat the same Words as the Priest says before

them, and in all Gestures imitate him; often lifting up of their Heads and Hands to Heaven: their Prayers are called *Sala*. When they enter the Mosques, they put off their Shoes, kiss the Earth, and wash their Mouths, Noses, Ears, the Soles of their Feet, and secret Parts, whereby they believe, that the Pollutions of the Soul are purified and cleansed; and during their Abode in the Mosque, they neither dare spit or cough, nor so much as speak one to another, but upon great Necessity.

THEY sit down upon the Floor, one by another, upon Mats. The Women are not allowed to come thither, lest by their Sight the Men should fall into unclean Thoughts; but they commonly perform their Devotions at home.

THEY go to their *Sala*, or Prayers, five times a Day, that is, at Day-break, which they call *Caban*; at Noon, called *Dehor*; in the Afternoon at four, called *Lazar*; at seven, which they call *Magarape*; and at two in the Night, which they call *Latumar*: but few resort at all these times, but the most zealous, none being compelled to it.

THEY

THEY have neither Bells, Clocks or Dials, and when they call the People to their Devotions, the Priests, to that Purpose only appointed, go up to the Battlement of a high Steeple, and upon a wooden Pole hoist a small Flag : This Custom is used only in *Barbary*, not in *Turkey*. When this is done, the *Marabou* turns himself to the South, because *Mecca* lieth that way ; then stopping his Fingers in his Bars, he utters, with a loud Voice, these Words, *Labilla Lab*, Mahometh *ressoul Allah* ; that is, God is God, and *Mahomet* is his Prophet. Then he turns himself to other Parts of the Steeple, saying the same Words. By his setting up of the Flag, and Outcries, the People know what Hour of the Night or Day it is. When the *Marabou* of the greatest Mosque begins, then all the other follow.

THE *Friday* is their Sabbath, in which most of them go to the Mosque, especially in the Afternoon : During their Service none work, and all the Shop Windows are shut ; but after the *Sala* is ended, they are opened again, and every one applies to his Business. They use Beads, as do the *Romans*, to the Number of a hun-

hundred, upon which many times they say, *Sta-fer Lab*, which is, God bleſs me.

EVERY Year they keep a Faſt, which they call *Ramadan*, which continues a whole Month; during which they abſtain from Morning until the Cloſe of the Evening from eating and drinking; but then the *Marabou* going upon the Steeple, gives them, by his accuſtomed Cryings, leave to eat. This their Faſting is ſo highly eſteemed, that they dare not ſo much as ſmoke Tobacco, ſuppoſing that to be a Breach; nay, the very Corſairs, and Pirates at Sea, obſerve the *Ramadan*: And tho the Renegadoes do not always ſo ſtrictly obſerve it, if they are detected, they are puniſhed with a hundred or two of Blows upon the Soles of their Feet.

AFTER this Faſt, or long Lent, ſo well kept, they celebrate their Paſſover, called by them *Bayram*, which continues three Days, wherein they diſtribute Alms plentifully, and frequent their Moſques with great Fervency and Devotion.

THE

THE Priests in *Barbary* are of two Sorts, *Santrouns* and *Marabouts*, whereof the chiefest is called *Musti*, who hath his Residence in Cities, and hears and determines all Ecclesiastical Causes. The *Marabouts* are in great Numbers about the Mosques, as well in Cities and Suburbs, as in the open Fields, where they live as Recluses, or Hermits, in Cells, to which these *Barbarians* bear so great an Esteem and Reverence, that they fly to them as to Sanctuaries, how great a Crime soever they have committed.

AMONG these Devotees, there are some who lead a strange and unusual Life, Melancholy so strongly working on their Imagination, that quite distracted, they rove thro' the Cities bare-footed and bare-legged, in a ragged Coat and a Staff, with which they tap, or gently strike here one and there another, which Favour, whoever receives, accounts himself happy, persuaded thereby their Sins are remitted. These Persons are termed Saints. These Recluses pretend by Incantation to cure Diseases, and to work Love.

THOSE

THOSE who are troubled with the Falling Sicknefs, are in great Esteem with them, becaufe *Mahomet* was troubled with this Difcfe, and fhamefully made them believe, that then God, by his Angel *Gabriel*, revealed to him the moft fecret Myfteries of his Religion.

THE Women have an odd Superftition when in Labour; they fend to School to fetch five little Children, whereof four are employed to hold the Corner of a Cloth, in each whereof they tie a Hen's Egg, wherewith thefe Children prefently run along the Streets, and fing certain Prayers, one anfwering the other. In the mean while the *Moors* come out of their Houfes, with Bottles or Cruifes full of Water, which they throw into the midft of the Cloth; by which means they believe, the Woman who is in Labour, is luckily delivered,

THE laft Solemnity concerns their Funerals, which they perform in this manner: When any dies, the next Friend hireth Women to lament, who flocking about the Corps, with ftrange and unufual Howlings, make a Noife, and scratch themfelves till the Blood follow their Nails: This done, the Body is inclofed

in

in a Coffin, covered with a green Cloth, upon which a Turban is set, as we use a Garland, and so with the Head forward, is carried to and laid in the Grave, but attended all the way with Howling and wishing them a good Journey. At the Entrance of the Burial-Place, some *Marabouts* sing, without Intermission, these Words, *Labilla Lab*, Mahometh *ressoul Allah*, that is, God is God, and *Mahomet* is his Prophet. At last it is placed in the Grave in a sitting Posture, with a Stone at the Head and the Face toward the South.

THEIR Burying Places are very large, and lie round about the Cities, for they inter none in their Mosques or Churches as we do, but in the plain Field, where every one, according to his Estate, buys a Spot of Ground, which they wall in and plant with Flowers. The Women every *Friday* visit these Monuments, carrying their Meat and Fruits, which they leave for the Poor, and for the Fowls, after they have tasted of them, believing it to be a Work of Charity, and a Furtherance to the Bliss of departed Souls. They pray for their Husbands and other deceased Friends, and comfort them in these and the like Words ;
3 that

that they should have Patience in waiting for the Resurrection of their Bodies. And this shall suffice to have spoken of the *Mahometans* there.

Of their Punishments.

THOSE that can be proved after Circumcision to have revolted, are stripped quite naked, then anointed with Tallow, and with a Chain about the Body, brought to the Place of Execution, where they are burnt.

THEY who are convicted of Treason, or Rebellion, have a sharp Spit thrust up the Fundament; others bound Hand and Foot, and cast from a high Wall, or Tower, upon Iron Hooks: Sometimes with four Nails, they have their Hands and Feet nailed to a Wall; sometimes their Hands are hung upon Hooks until they expire.

Of

Of their Household-Stuff.

THEIR Lodging is very mean, being only a Mattraſs inſtead of a Bed, which they lay upon a Floor of Boards. They ſleep in their Drawers or Calſoons ; they have neither Chairs, Stools or Tables, but hang their Clothes upon Pins in the Wall.

THOSE of Quality ſit at Meals upon Carpets, or Pieces of Tapeſtry, croſs-legged on the Ground, but ordinary People upon a Mat.

THE Men wear next their Skin a large Linen Frock and Drawers, and over that a looſe Coat of Cloth or Silk, buttoned before, ſometimes with Gold or Silver Buttons, and hangs down almoſt to the Knee. Their Sleeves reach but to their Elbows, ſo that turning up their Shirt upon them, their Arms are for the moſt part bare or naked ; and inſtead of Stockings, the great Men of the Court, and other People of Quality, ſometimes wear ſmall *Turkey* Leather Buſkins.

THEY

THEY shave their Heads all over, except a little Lock, which they let grow upon the Crown of their Heads, because *Mahomet* shall pull them up to Paradise. They take great care of their Beards, which they shape and cut with great niceness.

THEY wear Turbants according to their Quality, of great Beauty and Largeness, some of five or six Ells long. In their Girdles they generally wear three very fine Knives, that is, two great and one small, in a Silver Scabbard, wrought about a Foot long, set with Emeralds and other precious Stones; so dear sometimes that one of these Knives is worth more than a hundred Ducats.

WHEN they make Water, they stoop down to the Ground, for it is held a shameful thing to urine standing, as the Christians do: And the Reason may be, because if the least drop of their Water fall upon them, they are polluted, and must forthwith wash themselves.

THE Women are habited almost like the Men, except the Turbant, in the room of which they wear a fine Linen Cloth.
Their

Their Drawers are also much larger and longer than the Mens, and plaited in many Folds. The Women never stir abroad without a Cloth over their Faces, which comes to the upper part of their Mouths, with Holes for their Eyes, Rich Women wear very fine Pendants in their Ears, with Bracelets of Jewels on their Arms, and silk Garments. They paint the Ends of their Fingers blue, with an Herb called *Gueva*. When they go along the Streets, they wrap themselves in a fine Cotton Cloth, of several Ells in length and one in width.

ALL their Occasions lie within the House, where they have a separate Apartment by themselves, wherein none but Women may visit each other; the Master of the House himself being excluded to prevent Jealousy. The Women are very curious in beautifying themselves, according to the Custom of the Country, painting their Eye-Brows and Eye-Lids, and colouring their Hair, so as to make it look black, with burnt Antimony.

Of their usual Food.

THE usual Food of the Country is Rice, Cuscucu, Mutton, Veal, some Beef and Fowl.

WHENEVER they slay a Beast, they say I kill thee in the Name of God; then turning themselves to the South, they cut the Throat quite thro', like the *Jews*, that it may bleed the more, else they count it unclean, and dare not eat it.

THEIR Drink, at Meals, is clear Water, or Water and Honey, for Wine is forbid by the *Alcoran*. Liquid things they eat with long wooden Spoons, and hand them round the Bowl from one to another.

INSTEAD of Table Cloths they wipe upon their Handkerchiefs, and never drink until they have finished their Meal.

THEIR Cups and Dishes are of Brass, Earthen or Tin, for none may use Gold or Silver by the Law.

THE

THE *Moors* smoke very much. Gaming is intirely forbid by their Law. Sometimes they play at Chefs but not for Money.

BATHS are much used, besides their frequent Washings enjoin'd before Devotion ; so that every Place almost is filled with *Bagnios*.

EVERY City hath also Free-Schools, for the Instructing of Youth to read and write, but no farther. The principal Book they learn is the *Alchoran* ; which, when a Scholar can read well, his School-fellows lead him in his Habit along the Streets, and set forth his Commendation thro' the City ; for beyond this none learn.

Of the Language of the Moors.

I BELIEVE there is no Nation in the World whose Language is so extensive as the *Moors*, because they all speak and understand the *Arabick*, both in Tents, Cities, Fields and Mountains ; nay, these western *Barbary Moors* are perfectly understood all over the *Turkish*

Empire, so that no Language in the whole World is so universal: And this I take to be occasioned by yearly Pilgrimages to *Mecca*, which keep up their Language; so that the *Turks*, *Moors* of *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, *Algier*, and those of *Sallee*, and all over this Empire, understand one another perfectly well.

I SHOULD have spoke of their Coin, Duties, and the manner how they keep their Accounts, in the Article of Trade; but since I omitted it there I shall mention it here.

Of their Coin.

THE Coins of *Barbary* are of three Sorts; the first, and that of the lowest Denomination, is a Fluce, or small piece of Copper Coin, about the bigness of our Farthing, or something less: Twenty of them make a Blanquil, or two Pence Sterling.

A BLANQUIL is a small piece of Silver, Value two Pence; but for want of being milled is liable to be clipped by the *Jews*: and the *Moors* never go without a small pair of Scales in their Pockets

Pockets to weigh them, and all that are not Weight, will not pass, but must be melted, by which the *Jews* likewise get considerably ; for they are Coiners and Melters in this Country. It is also a great Trade with the *Jews* to exchange good Money for bad, I mean heavy for light ; for which, besides the Weight, the *Jews* receive a considerable Premium. A Stranger is sure to be cheated in the Money of this Country, for the *Moors* will not take a Blanquil if it be cracked, or light ; and the Money being so very thin, and liable to be cracked and clipped, makes it very troublesom both in marketing, and paying or receiving any considerable Sum : for generally great Payments are made in this small Money, Gold being very scarce, and also kept up. During the Siege of *Gibraltar*, the *Moors* and *Jews* were so cunning they wonderfully lowered the Price of our Moydore, and raised their Silver ; and whenever our Fleet, or Transports, or Men of War, were victualling among them, they did the same, imposing bad Money upon the unwary Seamen, by which they got considerably to exchange it again. When we were at *Mequinez*, we could get forty five Ounces for a Moydore and be thank'd : four Blanquils make an Ounce ; but upon

the Sea-Coast at *Tangier* and *Tetuan*, they would give but thirty seven Ounces, tho at other times it is generally forty five. Besides Fluces and Blanquils, they have Ducats of Gold, much resembling those of *Hungary*; they are worth nine Shillings Sterling: Three Gold Ducats are worth a Moydore, and are generally so changed.

MERCHANTS Accounts are kept in Ounces, ten of which make a Ducat Account.

BUT in Payments to the Government for Gold Ducats, they will take no less than seventeen and a half for a Gold Ducat.

THESE three last Ounces and Ducats are imaginary.

I WOULD advise every Stranger that comes into this Country to buy a Pair of Scales as soon as he can, to weigh their Blanquils; they are made of Box, and are a Ballance and Leaver: The manner of using them is to hold them between the Fore-finger and the Thumb; there is a broad flat Part to put the Blanquil upon, and if it be weighty and
good

good it will bring up the Ballance and fall into the Palm of your Hand, if bad the Ballance will stand still. It is incredible to see how fast the *Jews* and *Moors* will weigh Money in that manner.

CUSTOMS used to be inwards 10 per Cent. now only 8 per Cent.

EXPORTS are by Book of Rates, if it so may be called.

PORT Charges are,

One Barrel of Powder for Entrance.

Twelve Ounces for Loading and Anchorage.

Twelve to the Captain of the Port.

VESSELS trading to and from *Gibraltar*, pay but half this Duty for Loading and Discharging.

English Consulage 8 Dollars.

French Consulage 8 Dollars.

AND in case a Vessel be *French* or *Spanish*, they pay three Dollars to the *Spanish* Friars; two of which live in *Tetuan*, and two at *Sallee*; who are relieved by those at *Mequinez* every Year.

THE Duties on Goods Exported are,

On Wax <i>per C.</i> Weight,	25 Ounces.
Tangoult,	6 Ditto.
Old Copper,	12
Red <i>Morocco</i> Skins, <i>per</i> }	1
half Dozen,	
Ditto, other Colours,	2 Blanquils,
Hides, tanned or raw, each	2 Ditto.
Wool,	
Dates,	
Almonds, } Great Quintal,	3 Ounces.
Gums,	
Soap,	
Tallow <i>per</i> small Quin-	
tal, or C. }	6 Ounces.
Mats <i>per</i> Bale.	6
Goat-Skins in Hair, <i>per</i> Bale,	6
Calves Skins dress'd or raw,	1 Blanquil,
Sheeps Skins <i>per</i> half Dozen,	2

THE

THE Revenue of this great Emperor's Ordinaries and Extraordinaries, I have heard computed, by Mr. Consul *Hatfield*, at five hundred Quintals; each Quintal is worth 330 *l.* and some odd matter.

N. B. a Quintal is a hundred Weight of Silver.

I TAKE Mr. *Hatfield* to be a very good Judge, because he has conversed for these fourteen Years with the most intelligent *Moors* and *Jews* in the whole Country.

*Of the Seasons of the Year in
Barbary.*

THIS Western Part of *Barbary* lieth in a temperate Climate, being neither too near nor too far from the Equinoctial. All the Sea-Coast and the Mountains are rather subject to Cold than Heat, there falling Snow at divers times of the Year, which on some Mountains continues all the Year round.

THE

THE Rains begin here about the middle of *October*, and the Cold in *December*. It is, as in *Europe*, sharpest in *January*, but only in the Morning: In *February* the Cold is less, and the Weather variable, changing often in a Day.

IN *March* the strong West and North Winds blow, which make the Earth fruitful, and the Trees bud and blossom.

IN the beginning of *April* most Fruits are so forward, that in the Kingdoms of *Fez* and *Morocco*, towards the End of it, they gather ripe Cherries; and in the middle of *May* ripe Figs; and in the latter End of *June* all Plants, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, and Fruits, are ripe. *September* likewise affords a sound Harvest of ripe Figs and later Fruits.

THE Spring hath three Months of temperate Weather, beginning on the 25th of *February*, New Stile, and ending the 28th of *May*.

THE Summer commenceth the 28th of *May* and ends on the 16th of *August*, and then it is very hot ; during all which time the Air is very serene and clear, unless by chance it rains, for then the Air scorches, causing Malignant Fevers.

THE Harvest begins on the 17th of *August*, and continueth until the 16th of *November*.

WINTER Quarter enters on the 15th of *November*, and holds to the 14th of *February* : at the beginning of which all flat Grounds are sown ; but in *October* the hilly Places.

AT the End of Harvest, the whole Winter, and the beginning of Spring, there is much boisterous or stormy Weather, and Hail, with Thunder and Lightning ; and the East, South and South East Winds, blast or nip the young and tender Buds.

THE

THE Character of the late Emperor
Muley Abdelmeleck.

HE was a Prince very temperate and sober, the Reverse of *Muley Dabebby*. He drank nothing but Water, and was a strict Observer of the Law of *Mahomet*. He was reputed to be a brave Soldier : but withal so superstitiously religious, that he would not fight a Battle on their Sunday or a Saint's Day, tho his Empire depended upon it. He was also said to be very religiously cruel, which his Flatterers call'd executing God's Justice. He had got the Empire by the Cowardice, Folly, and Drunkenness of his Brother ; and lost it again, as we have been informed from the publick Accounts, by one impolitick Declaration, which I mentioned in the beginning of this Journal : The Observation I then made upon it having been verify'd by the Consequence, even since the Sheet in which I mention'd it was printed off, I beg leave to repeat it here. After the Battle which *Muley Abdelmeleck* fought in the *Moroccoes*, with *Muley Ally*, the Emperor's Brother, by the same Mother, and in which he was Conqueror, he ordered no Quarter should be given to the Negroes ; and publicly declared,

declared, that if ever he should ascend the Throne, he would never permit any of them to be near his Person, or in his Administration. This rash Declaration, which could be of no use to him, did from that Hour unite the whole Body of those People, to a Man, against him; who are allowed to be the best Soldiers in the Empire: and these very People have since found Means, by their Intrigues and Power, to dethrone *Abdel-meleck*, tho a wise and a good Prince, and re-instate *Muley Dahebbi*, tho a Tyrant and a Sor. So dangerous and impolitick it is in any Prince to declare publickly his Aversion to any Body of his People.

F I N I S.



